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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Original Poetry.

[WRITTEN FOR THE GLOBE.]

THE WISH OF A FRIEND.

AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED TO
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Owens,
OF BIRMINGHAM.

Through pleasure's green fields, may your feet ever stray,
And may happiness always attend,
May love's cheering influence gladen your way,
And joy give her brightest and cheeriest ray,
To dispel the gloom, sorrow would send.

May your pathway through life, be pleasant and fair,
And strewn with perennial flowers,
May no wave of trouble, or cloud of care come,
To envelope thy path in darkness and gloom;
But, may your's be bright, sunny hours.

T'were vain if for you, such a wish I would frame,
No such pleasure, the earth-born may know;
Should God grant to you, that such should be given,
Earth would be too fair, you'd think *not* of Heaven,
For it would be a heaven below.

But this is the wish, I would fain breath for thee,
Gushing warm from the fount of the heart,
As you sail over life's tempestuous sea
May Religion's bright star thy guide ever be,
And her graces, ne'er from you depart.

May you make the treasures of Heaven, your choice,
For the treasures of earth, fade away;
May an angel's hand, and the spirit's sweet voice
Uphold you, and bid you forever rejoice,
E'en though time's fleeting joys should decay.

And may you on earth, begin the sweet song
To be contined in Heav'n above,
When with an angel's harp, and a golden crown,
You join with the white-robed, angelic throng,
Who're now singing, "Our God is love."

From the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph, Jan 19.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. PACKER.

Grand Military and Civic Procession—Pick Pockets Arrested—Large Amounts Lost—Incidents of the Day—The Inaugural Address.

THE NIGHT PREVIOUS.

The premonitory symptoms of an unusually thronged and excited crowd were witnessed all of yesterday and throughout the night. The din of preparation—the ceaseless sound of music, from thrilling horns, the "ear-piercing fife and soul-stirring drum"—the cheer of welcome, and the excited voice of boisterous pleasure, from sun-down until daylight, broke upon the ear, dispelling sleep, and arousing visions of the gala scenes of the morrow.

THE DAY.

Never did there dawn upon a festive occasion a more propitious morn—a brighter promise. As if conscious of the thousand hopes of enjoyment centred in the day, it awoke with a smiling look, and shed its sunshine in no stinted rays to cheer the approaching spectacle. At an early hour the streets were alive with a dense and animated throng—and still each hour added to its accumulating swell. Every avenue leading to the Capital contributed to the human tide, and on it rolled, until there was such an accumulated sea of human forms as never before gave life to these wonted occurrences.

THE RECEPTIONS.

The National Guard, of our city, were untiring in their office of receiving the military visitors, and, although the post required tiresome labor, they did the honors with becoming grace—passing the entire morning, and indeed most of the previous afternoon and night, in receiving, and escorting to their quarters, the companies from abroad. In this duty they were most efficiently aided by the Barracks Band, of Carlisle, whose services were generously tendered by the commandant, Col. CRITTENDEN.

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION.

At an early hour everything was on the *qui vive* in preparation of the ceremonies incident to the day. The committees and commandants were busy, in their several spheres, organizing the processions. Throughout the city, at the different quarters of the military, the note of preparation was sounded; and there unceasingly broke upon the ear such an universal swell of music, that there seemed to be one continuous echo of harmony whichever way the ear was turned. The different companies formed, and separately marched throughout our streets, resembling the march and countermarch of an army, after which they proceeded to the place designated for forming the procession.

FLAGS AND DECORATIONS.

At an early hour, in different sections of the city, from streets, windows and house-tops waved the proud banner of our country—"the stars and stripes." In front of OMIT'S Hotel, the evergreen arch leading to the Capitol grounds was decorated by the national flag. Among the places thus decorated, we noticed Morgan's Exchange, Col. Wagner's Franklin House, Mr. Barr's, Coverly's Hotel, Brant's Hall, Messrs. Keller's and Reed's, and a streamer suspended from Brady's hotel across State street.

SPECTACLE ON THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The spectacle on the Capitol grounds was a gay one. The dome of the Capitol was a living throng—windows and balconies crowded with ladies—steps swarming, and the grounds immediately in front of the State House densely packed. Long before the procession had moved, there was a constant stream pouring towards the Capitol, and although there were thousands, there appeared to be little or no diminution of the multitude in the various avenues of the city. The only thing which was wanting to render the scene here what the occasion demanded, was a national banner floating from the noble dome of the Capitol buildings. The lack of this must have been an oversight in the hurried and exciting arrangements for the day.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was formed at ¼ before 11 o'clock, in the following order:

Maj. General Keim and Staff, consisting of Maj. S. L. Young, Maj. A. Jordan Swartz, Maj. W. A. Sands, Maj. J. G. Herr, Maj. James Freeland, Col. Geo. A. C. Seiler, and Surgeon Dr. Reid.
Pennsylvania Dragoons.
Band.
Lancaster Fencibles.
Barracks Band.
National Guards.
Band.
Lebanon Artillery.
Martial Music.
Logan Guards.
Brig. Gen. Williams and Staff, consisting of Maj. W. A. Delaney, Maj. F. K. Boley, Maj. Jas. R. Espy.
Brigade Inspector, Maj. Jno. Wright.
Harmony Band, Phila.
Black Hussars, as escort of Governor elect.
1. Governor and Governor elect, with the Chairman of Joint Committee of Arrangements of the Senate and the House.
2. The two Secretaries of the Commonwealth, with the Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House, to wait on Heads of Departments.
3. The two Attorney Generals, with two of the Joint Committee of Arrangements.
4. The two Deputy Secretaries of the Commonwealth with two of the joint committee to wait on Heads of Departments.
5. Auditor General and State Treasurer with two of joint committee of Arrangement.
6. Surveyor General and Superintendent of Common Schools with two of joint committee to wait on Heads of Departments.
7. Canal Commissioners and State Librarian.
Gen. Seiler, Chief Marshal, and Aids.
Adjutant Eyster.
Band.
Newport Artillery.
Band.
Fisherville Guards.
City Band, Reading.
Reading Bifles.
Valley Infantry.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

Out Market street to Front, (at the Jones House Gov. Pollock and suite will be taken up,) up Front to Walnut, out Walnut to Fourth, (at Omit's Hotel, the Governor elect and suite, with Heads of Departments, Superintendent of Common Schools and Librarian will be taken up,) down Fourth to Market, up Market to Third, down Third to Chestnut, out Chestnut to Front, up Front to Market, in Market to Second, up Second to Pine, out Pine to Front, up Front to State, and thence to the Capitol.

After the Inauguration the procession will move down Third to Locust; out Locust to Second; down Second to Walnut; up Walnut to the State Capitol Hotel.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

At precisely twenty-five minutes past 12 o'clock the Governor elect, retiring Governor Pollock, the Heads of Departments, and the Committee of Arrangements, arrived in front of the Capitol, where a large stand with sufficient seats for the members of both Houses, the Heads of Departments and the Committees, had been erected.

The assembly was called to order by the Speaker of the Senate, Mr. WELSH.

A most solemn and impressive prayer was then offered to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Dr. DE WITT, of this city.

Whereupon, the Speaker of the Senate administered the following oath of office to WM. F. PACKER, the Governor elect:

"You do swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States.

"You do also swear that you will support the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and that you will discharge your duties as Governor of this Commonwealth with fidelity."

After the oath had been duly administered, the Governor delivered the following address:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In appearing before you to enter upon my duties as Governor of the Commonwealth, I consult my own inclinations in conforming to the usage which demands a popular address; and, in the first place, I gladly embrace this opportunity to return my profound and grateful thanks to the people of Pennsylvania, for honoring me with the Chief Executive office in their government. Their kindness will never be forgotten, nor will the confidence they have reposed in me ever be intentionally betrayed. Duty to them and to myself will require that the obligation which I have just taken to discharge my public duties with fidelity shall be faithfully observed, and thus justify, as far as possible, the popular decision. Doubtless I may commit errors in a position involving so much of responsibility; but I will hope that none of them will be of a grave character, or productive of vital injury to the public interests. I crave in advance a charitable judgment upon my official conduct—that it shall be construed with kindness and toleration so long as it shall appear to be prompted by sincere and honest motives—and I here engage, in this public and formal manner, to regard the will of the people, the public good, and the commands of the Constitution, as the guiding lights by which my course is to be directed. With these aims constantly in view, I shall indulge the pleasing hope of doing some good in the high station to which I have been called by the public voice, and of repressing some evils which may threaten the public welfare, or the individual rights of the people.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—It will be my ardent desire to cultivate with you, as Representatives of the people, the most amicable relations, and to unite with you in the adoption of all such measures as the public good may require.—The different branches of the government, although charged with distinct duties, are to be regarded as parts of one harmonious whole; and it is well when all these parts move onward without jar, interference, or collision. Nevertheless, the distinct duties of the Executive, when duly and honestly performed, may occasion differences with the Legislature; but, in such case, it will be expedient to cultivate a spirit of compromise and conciliation for the disposal of such differences, or, at least, for mitigating the feelings of alienation to which they tend.

It is one of the duties of the Executive *from time to time*, to give to the Genral Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient; and under usage this is done by measures in writing which are entered among the public records and remain a part of the official history of the State. I do not understand this as a power of dictating to the General Assembly the measures they shall adopt, nor even as a power of initiating laws, but as an informing and suggesting power, in no respect trenching upon the just and proper jurisdiction of the legislative department of a free State. In short, it was never intended to give a legal control over the proceedings of the Representatives of the people in the enactment of laws. It is, therefore, a right of communication with them, which, while prudently and reasonably exercised, can give no just occasion for jealousy, objection, or complaint. The Executive, when exercising this right, is but performing a plain duty, and can apprehend no difficulty in speaking with a respectful freedom even upon questions where an entire agreement of sentiment cannot be expected. But, there is another and more delicate power which pertains to the relations between the Legislative and Executive departments. By the twenty third and twenty fourth sections of the first article of the Constitution, all bills passed by the General Assembly, and most of the orders, resolutions and votes in which they may concur, are submitted to the Executive, and if disapproved by him can only be made valid by a vote of two thirds of each House. This power of disapproval is among the most important duties of the Executive, and is constantly becoming more so, from the operation of obvious and natural causes. In my opinion it is the clear and binding duty of the Executive to return for re-consideration every bill, order, resolution or vote, presented to him which he cannot approve—in other words, that the assent of his judgment and conscience shall be actually given to any measure before he permits it to take effect; unless, indeed, it be passed against his objection by a two thirds vote. The words of the Constitution are "if he approve *he shall sign it*, but if he shall not approve, *he shall return it* with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated." Words could not convey a power, and prescribe a duty in a more clear and definite form.

It is manifestly the intention of the Constitution that the deliberate and conscientious approval of the Governor shall be given to a bill before it becomes a law, in addition to the approval of the two Houses that have previously passed it; unlesss the majorities afterwards given to it upon re-consideration in each House, shall be so decisive as to clearly indicate the wisdom of the measure. It is true that upon things trivial or indifferent, where no great interests are involved, nor constitutional principles in question, nor private rights assailed, considerations of expediency may be taken into account by the Executive; but certainly no substantial objection, whether of policy or of principle, can be waived by him in view of his oath to support the Constitution. Ten days (Sundays excluded,) are allowed the Executive to consider a bill, and to approve or veto it, after which it will become a law without his signature, if not previously returned. The practice of my predecessors has been occasionally to permit bills to become laws by this limitation of time. They have taken effect in the entire absence of Executive action. But I believe this has only occurred where the Executive has found it impossible to form a positive opinion upon the measure—where, though not unobjectionable, it was trivial—or, where it was manifest that a veto would not cause its defeat. This Executive practice ought not to be extended, and the practice itself is open to question. For if the provision that bills neither signed nor returned within ten days, shall become laws, was intended as a guard against Executive abuse, in holding them an undue period, and not as a mode by which the Executive might cause them to take effect, without the responsibility of acting upon them, it would seem clear that the practice of holding them over for such purpose cannot be defended.

But the Legislature by its adjournment within ten days after the passage of a bill, may deprive the Executive of due time for considering it, and hence it is provided that in such case it shall become a law unless sent back within three days after the next meeting. In modern practice a large number of bills are usually sent to the Governor within a few days of the adjournment of the Legislature, which it is impossible for him to consider duly before the adjournment takes place. In fact, many are sent to him in the very closing hours of the session. But it would seem plain that the Executive could reasonably ask in such case only the full constitutional period of ten days for forming his opinion, and that all bills he believes it his duty to approve shall be actually signed within that period. By the exercise of reasonable industry this can in all cases be accomplished. Then, such bills as he disapproves will be held over to be returned to the proper branch of the General Assembly within three days after their next meeting, according to the constitutional provision. This will properly dispose of all bills in his hands at the adjournment, unless, indeed, it be allowable to hold over bills and permit them to become laws without his action.

The propriety of signing bills by the Governor between the sessions of the Legislature has been questioned. It does not accord with the old practice, and is certainly liable to abuse. During my term it will be strictly confined to the first ten days after an adjournment, and all bills not then approved, may be considered as awaiting the next meeting of the General Assembly, to be returned with the Executive disapproval. The Executive should not be subjected for long periods of time to the solicitations of those interested in bills, nor should he be subject to the imputations of indecision, or favoritism, almost unavoidable in such cases. Nor is it right that he should have in his hands the means of influence which the holding open of his decision upon bills during a recess would confer. Besides, a great wrong may be done to those interested in legislation, by continuing them for an undue period in uncertainty as to the fate of bills in which their rights, their property, or their business may be involved. These are evils which an Executive may obviate, by settling his policy firmly in the outset of his administration. It would be well, also, for the Legislature to so shape its action as to avoid the necessity of sending many important bills to the Governor in the closing days or hours of a session.

Fellow Citizens:—Although it will not be expected that I should at this time discuss, in detail, the particular questions which will probably come before the government during my term, I desire briefly to give expression to the general views of public policy to which I hold, in their application to practical issues now pending. The currency of the State is in such a disordered condition, that a general and wholesome public opinion demands its reform, and the establishment of effectual barriers against future convulsions. This is a subject which will test the intelligence, the firmness, and the patriotism of the representatives of the people in the legislative department, and may impose grave responsibilities upon the Executive. My views are decidedly hostile to the emission and circulation of small notes as a currency; to the increase of banking capital under present arrangements; and to the issue of bank paper upon securities inadequate for their redemption. The want of uniformity in the legal provisions under which existing banks operate, is objectionable. In the revulsion and amendment of our banking system, the public interests, in my opinion, demand the extension of the specie basis upon which the issues are made; the suppression of the smaller denomination of notes heretofore allowed; thorough reports of the condition and business of banks with their frequent publication; additional security, (other than specie,) to consist of the bonds of this State or of the United States, for the redemption of circulating notes, including in all cases proper individual liability of stockholders and directors, fitted for convenient and actual enforcement; with a supervisory and controlling power in some proper officer or department of the Government, to restrain or suspend the action of banks in case of their violation or evasion of the law.

When a specie currency shall be secured to the people by prohibiting the circulation of bills of a small denomination, it will be highly desirable that the fiscal affairs of the State governments shall be wholly separated from those of the banks: in other words, that the money transactions of the government, both in its collections and disbursements, shall be in the legal coin of the country. Whenever a practicable, convenient and efficient scheme for the operations of the Treasury upon such a basis can be presented to me, by the representatives of the people, it will meet with a cheerful approval. There are difficulties in the case, however, far greater than those surmounted by the general government, in the establishment of its Independent Treasury system; but the object being one of the first magnitude, and calculated to exercise a most salutary influence upon the action of the government, and upon the business of the banks and the people, it is well worthy of earnest consideration.

In reforming the currency, a single State can accomplish but a moderate amount of good, however sincere, intelligent and earnest it may be, without the co-operation of other States, and especially of those which adjoin it. Bank notes are not stopped in their flow by imaginary State lines, nor does it seem possible for a State altogether to prevent foreign notes from circulating within her borders, even by the most stringent enactments. We must, therefore, invoke our sister States to join with us in the repression of small paper, and in such other particulars of reform as require for complete success their co-operation. Meantime, to the extent of our power, let us exert ourselves to furnish our citizens with a safe and stable currency; to prevent future financial revulsions similar to that under which the community has for some time been struggling; and to relieve the Government in its fiscal action, from the danger of depreciated or worthless paper, and the embarrassments arising from dependence upon corporations of her own creation.

The people of Pennsylvania, by the recent adoption of an amendment to the Constitution on the subject of Public Indebtedness, have imposed an imperative obligation upon their servants to practice economy, to limit expenditures, and to give their best efforts to the gradual but eventual extinguishment of the existing public debt. After eight years of experience under the sinking fund act of 1849, we find our public indebtedness but slightly diminished. The constitutional amendment just adopted demands the establishment of an effective sinking fund for its payment, and I shall consider it one of the leading duties of my administration to see that that amendment is carried out both in its letter and spirit. I cannot regard the reduction of the three mill tax on property, made at the last regular session of the Legislature, otherwise than as inopportune; and doubtless existing financial embarrassments will for a time reduce the amount derived from other sources of revenue. Nor will any very large amount of the purchase money of the main line of the public works be realized by the Treasury for a considerable period.—It will, therefore, be necessary for the State to husband her resources, and to increase her revenues as far as is possible, without oppression to any interest, in order to meet her current and necessary outlays, the demands of her creditors, and the positive obligation of the constitutional amendment.

There is a great lack of consistency and principle in the laws passed during some years in relation to incorporations. They have been created upon no settled, uniform plan; are excessive in number; and many of them unnecessary to the accomplishment of any legitimate purpose. They have doubtless encouraged speculation, and in various ways contributed to the recent financial convulsion. Various and inconsistent provisions appear in acts establishing or extending the powers of corporate bodies of the same class and general character. The tax laws relating to them are in some confusion, and consequently taxes paid by them unequal, while some wholly escape any share of the public burdens. In brief, our system of incorporations has become so vast, diversified and difficult of comprehension, that no reasonable industry can master the whole subject, and understand precisely where we are and whither we are drifting. A thorough revision of our laws on this subject, and the establishment of general, uniform, regulations for each class of corporate bodies, with the avoidance, as far as possible, of special provisions for particular corporations, are reforms imperiously demanded by the public interests in which I shall heartily co-operate. I have no hostility to express against incorporations for proper objects beyond the power of individual means and skill: nor generally agianst legislative facilities for the application of labor and capital to the creation of wealth, where individual unprompted action will not go. But no one can assert that we have limited ourselves to such a policy, nor that our laws on this subject have been careful, consistent and just.

But, notwithstanding all topics of regret or criticism in our public career, (and which should bear their proper fruit in amendment and reform,) we may well be proud of this Pennsylvania of ours—of her people, her institutions and her laws. She has become great, prosperous and powerful; ranking among the first of the States; and her condition at home and character abroad bear testimony to her merits, and promise for her a distinguished future. Besides her agricultural resources, which are great and first in importance, she is capable of producing in untold quantities those two articles of prime necessity and universal use—Iron and Coal. Even in times of wide-spread financial calamity, when speculation and extravagance have done their worst to cripple the operations of capital and stay the hand of labor in its useful toil, the leading interests of our State may be counted among the first to revive and to furnish a strong and reliable basis for the resumption of activity in all the channels of employment, and in all the operations of trade. That government would be unwise and blind which would administer the public affairs of this State, otherwise than in a spirit of kindness and protection to these great and capital interests.

From the earliest period of our history, it has been the policy of Pennsylvania to educate all her citizens; and at this time our institutions of learning and educational facilities are equal to those of any country. Our Common School system is justly distinguished as one of the most practical and efficient in the Union. Let us then cherish this traditional policy, coming down to us from the fathers of the Commonwealth, and by every means in our power foster and strengthen the measures now successfully producing the results so ardently desired by the patriotic men who have gone before us.

While our domestic affairs and policy naturally will occupy most of the attention of our Government and our people, it is not to be forgotten that Pennsylvania bears very interesting relations to the other States of the confederacy, and looks with an anxious eye to the proceedings and policy of the General Government. It is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations with our sister States, and to frown upon all attempts to sow among them feelings of alienation. We should exert our whole influence to keep the government of the Union in its true position, as the common agent of the States and the people, exercising high powers in trust of their advantage and welfare, and deriving all its powers from the written constitution which called it into being. At this time we have strong reason to confide in that Government, as we know that its administration is in safe, able and patriotic hands; and that it may be trusted to deal justly with all sections of the country.

Insubordination—an utter disregard and contempt of just and lawful authority—has heretofore produced difficulties in the Territories of Kansas and Utah, and, in the case of the latter, has now precipitated a state of armed hostility between the inhabitants and the General Government. In the former, the peaceful American remedy for the redress of political grievances, real or imaginary—the ballot box—has been for a long time abjured by a considerable portion of the population, and a struggle between legal authority and unlawful and irregular combinations continue down to the present period. Meantime, contributions of money and aid from the States, have kept up excitement and turbulence in the Territory, and enabled designing men there to inflame passions, which otherwise would long since have subsided.—The judgment and opinion of the country cannot be too strongly consolidated in favor of the laws, and against all who rise up to oppose them by unauthorized means. Nor can the excuse for resistance to the Territorial laws, and for failing to perform the duties of citizenship under them, that wrongs and frauds were perpetrated at elections, be admitted as a justification. Where elections are so frequent and the right of suffrage so liberal, as in this country, it is peculiarly the duty of a good citizen to obey existing authorities, and even objectionable laws, knowing that the former can be changed and the latter modified or repealed within a very brief period. And as to disputed elections, they must be decided by the proper legal authority, and not by individual citizens, or irregular self-constituted assemblages.

Insubordination to necessary and rightful authority, instigated and encouraged by unworthy men in the organized States, who desired that discord should continue, and were willing to contribute to that object, is the prolific fountain from which the troubles in Kansas have heretofore proceeded. It was natural, perhaps inevitable, that this conduct by a party in the territory should provoke an opposite party to many unjustifiable acts, and to much imprudent and unreasonable conduct. Thus extremes act and re-act upon each other, and when the laws are defied and individual action let loose, wrong, outrage and violence are necessary results.

The last phase of the Kansas question, which is upon the constitution framed by a Territorial Convention, is peculiarly for the judgment of Congress, to which the power of admitting new States is confided by the constitution of the Union. The representatives of the people and of the States in Congress assembled, will meet that question under all the responsibilities which they owe to their constituents, and which are imposed upon them by their oaths of office; and with full information upon matters of fact important to the formation of a final judgment. Events are constantly occurring in the territory which will afford matter for Congressional debate, and may effect the ultimate decision.

To the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union—into that confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest.—And I believe I express their sentiments as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who then fail to vote, in either case, cannot complain that the proceeding goes on without their participation. It is to be hoped that Congress will make such provision for other Territories that the present difficulty will have no repetition in the future.

In conclusion, permit me to observe, that all experience and reflection prove that the moral virtues form the only firm foundation of public order as well as individual character, and their support should therefore engage the profound attention of Government, and the co-operation of all good men. Frail indeed will be any structure reared for the regulation of society, and the promotion of man's true and substantial happiness, unless it stand upon a foundation more permanent than paper arrangements, or the fleeting impulses of the hour! The recognition of a Great Supreme Power, which rules the affairs of nations and of men, is the only support of those virtues which can make a people distinguished and prosperous, and give to Government duration and success. Sincerely imploring the Divine guidance in the performance of duty, I assume the post assigned me by the people, indulging the hope that at the termination of my service I shall enjoy the approval of my own conscience, and behold Pennsylvania advanced and secure in her position as one of the great communities of the New World—her standard aloft, and proudly bearing, untarnished, her motto of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

WM. F. PACKER.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies both Houses returned to their respective Halls and then adjourned.

THE SCENE.

At the different points along which the procession passed, every eligible place from which to witness the cavalcade, was thronged, and the windows, roof-tops and balconies crowded with ladies, whose smiling faces added much to grace the scene, and whose waving 'kerchiefs could not fail to thrill the heart of the new Governor with the fervor of the welcome received.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

The Washington Hose Company had their house and hose beautifully decorated in honor of the occasion; and rung a peal of welcome as the procession passed.

Some half dozen pickpockets were arrested, and many others are known to be amongst us, still at large.

Among the gentlemen who suffered from these adventurers, we have heard of Mr. CALHOUN, of the House, whose pocket was picked of some $225. Mr. Drake, Reporter, also had his pocket picked of a large portmonnaie and some $10, his pocket having been ripped in accomplishing the theft. Col. G. T. Hummel lost a pocket book containing $80 and some valuable papers.

Altogether the day was an unusually quiet one, considering the occasion, and the crowd in attendance.

The Governor reviewed the troops in the afternoon, who made a fine display of evolutions and military-exercise, after which they were dismissed. Later in the evening, there were different independent parades, by the companies.

The inaugural ceremonies will close with the ball to night, at which Gov. PACKER and other distinguished gentlemen will be present.

The whole affair went off with great *eclat*, and much credit is due to the Committees of the two Houses, the Chairmen especially, for their indefatigable labors and admirable management. A conflict between the military and civic portions of the procession was at one time threatened, on account of some misunderstanding, which, however was happily reconciled by the good management of the Committees.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., JANUARY 27, 1858. NO. 32.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 27, 1858.

New Advertisements.

☞Stray Steer, by G. Overfelt.
☞Libel for Divorce, by Sheriff Miller.
☞Journeyman Blacksmith wanted, by A. Lewis.
☞Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate, by Joseph McCoy and David H. Campbell, Administrators.

GOV. PACKER.—Gov. Packer's inaugural address will be found on our first page. It is an able address, and sustains the Douglas view of the Kansas question.

LOCALS.—Jas. Bricker has purchased the Gotta stand, and is now fixing it up to move into, with an extensive stock of goods, early in the spring. The new German Reformed Church will be dedicated early in March.—Business men predict a revival of business as soon as confidence can be restored. A man with money in his pocket who will not pay his debts, is considered as having suspended—broke. There is quite a number of such in the "ancient borough." With a continuance of the weather we have been blessed with for some days past, we may expect early gardening. Our ice cream manufacturers are looking anxiously for a cold spell—their ice-houses are and may continue empty. This is a poor man's winter.

☞We have received from C. E. Todd & Co., 392 Broome street, New York, a gold pencil and a desk pen, in payment for advertisement in another column headed "Agents, Attention!" The articles are fifty per cent. better than any trade of the kind we have ever received at their selling prices. We have paid eight dollars for pencils not as valuable as those manufacturing by Todd & Co. for five. See their advertisement.

☞We regret to learn, that Mr. FREDERICK LIST, formerly of this place, died in Germany about the first of this month. Mr. LIST was one of our most active business men, and a gentleman respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

☞Prof. M. McN. WALSH, the new Principal of the Cassville Seminary, has accepted an invitation to address the Educational Mass Meeting to be held at Spruce Creek on Friday and Saturday next (January 29th and 30th.)

STATE CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee held at Harrisburg on the 19th inst., it was resolved that the next Democratic State Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next., to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner.

☞The two negroes, Anderson and Richardson, who so brutally murdered two aged women, Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream, near Manheim, in Lancaster county, have both been found guilty, and have been sentenced to be hanged.

SWINDLING.—We notice that several of our brethren are guilty of swindling their subscribers by publishing New York Ledger advertisements as reading matter on their first pages, at half the usual advertising rates. Such a system of advertising must have the effect of destroying the confidence of the people in their country press, especially in those guilty of so gross a deception. As bad as we are in want of money we cannot think of humbugging our subscribers to the extent some of our neighboring press are guilty of. Such advertisements, to the amount of at least thirty dollars, we have deposited in the stove during the past week.

☞Thomas Washington Smith, lately on trial in Philadelphia for the murder of Richard Carter, of Tamaqua, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and delivered into the charge of his sister.

☞The Ohio Legislature has passed resolutions expressing confidence in the Administration; reaffirming the Cincinnati platform; declaring the refusal of the Lecompton convention to submit the constitution to the people as unwise and unfortunate for the peace of Kansas; and instructing the Senators of the State, and requesting Representatives, to vote against the Lecompton constitution, or any other constitution not a clear expression of the will of the people.

CHANGES.—Col. H. J. Lombaert has been superceded as General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Thos. A. Scott, Esq., appointed in his place, the former having been transferred to the post of Auditor on the Road, and the location, Philadelphia. Thos. T. Wierman, Esq., late Superintendent of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, has been appointed Engineer on Pa. Canal. Most excellent men for the posts—they have been tried and not found wanting.

☞Adolphus Patterson, esq., of Williamsburg, is recommended in a communication in the Hollidaysburg "Standard", for nomination as the next Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter writer under date of Jan. 23, says:

"We are about to enter on the last week in January with increased and increasing activity in money, capitalists only too anxious to lend, some branches of business showing signs of returning health and strength, upwards of thirty millions in gold in our bank vaults, and a California steamer to arrive with a couple of millions more."

THE TWO GREAT FACTS PROVED BY THE BALLOT-BOX IN KANSAS.—We are at last (says the Press,) receiving the truth from Kansas. The first fact, and the most important one as proved by the return of the election held on the 4th, is the enormous majority of 10,226 against the Lecompton Constitution, the frauds in Oxford, Shawnee, and Kickapoo in its favor being counted. The next not less important fact is that which is certified to by the Hon. F. P. Stanton, late Secretary of the Territory, who has despatched from Boonville, Mo., under date of the 19th, that the vote of the 21st of December for the Constitution, was 6,500, *"two-thirds of which are fraudulent."* So, then, it appears that the people have not only secured an immense majority against the Calhoun contrivance, but that the attempt to count up a strong vote in its favor has only resulted in another exposure of rascality at the ballot-box. What course will be pursued at Washington, in view of these extraordinary developments, remains to be seen. We trust that when the Lecompton Constitution is sent to Congress, it will be so communicated that the full facts will be forwarded in connection with it, so that the representatives of the people may vote understandingly. * *

* * *In the event of the Lecompton Constitution going through, we shall have a practical idea of the settlement of the Kansas difficulty.* The humane and philanthropic gentlemen who have been asking that the people should be compelled to arrange their own affairs under the Lecompton Constitution, may find that while they have succeeded in excluding the majority from the rights which belong to them, they have at the same time introduced into every free State a number of elements which will lead to some most unfortunate consequences; for it is as certain as that the night follows the day, that any such attempt to settle the Kansas question would unsettle the political relations of many distinguished men, and would throw into our future elections the most inextinguishable discord and dissension.

THE OHIO STATESMAN AND KANSAS.—The *Statesman* of the 17th thus closes an appeal to Congress not to admit Kansas into the Union under the Calhoun Constitution:

"After what we have seen in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, not to go east into Pennsylvania and New York; and after Kansas herself, at a legal and regular election, has pronounced against the Lecompton imposture, we cannot believe the solemn and sacred rights of the people will be trampled down by Congress. But if this thing is to be done, thank God, a free and honest people, scrupulous of the rights of others, but resolute to maintain their own, will have the redress in their own hands, and they will apply it. That man is insane who expects them to submit supinely to unnecessary and superfluous treachery and insult."

BEAUTIES OF THE LAW.—At the recent term of the Circuit Court of Tazewell, Tenn., a fellow was arraigned for stealing a raw hide. He alleged that he had purchased it from a negro. The attorney for the Commonwealth admitted his statement and he was acquitted, but he was immediately indicted for trading with a negro. Thereupon the accused introduced two witnesses to prove that he had stolen the hide, when of course he was discharged; and having already been tried for stealing he could not be tried the second time for the same offence, and was turned loose unpunished.—Such is the perfection of human wisdom.

DOUBLE MURDER BY A SLAVE.—The Portsmouth (Va.) *Transcript* has the following account of a shocking affair, which occurred in Gates county, North Carolina:

On Monday afternoon a negro man belonging to Mr. Seth Benton, of North Carolina, who had been hired out to work on a railroad, was to have left Holy Neck, in Nasemond county, on that day, with a number of others, for the place of his labor, but on the departure of the gang he managed to be left beind. Shortly after he proceeded to the house of Mrs. Holland, a widow lady, whom he murdered. He then went towards the residence of Mr. Whitewell Jones, but meeting him a short distance from his house, killed him also, and with a large club mangled his head in a shocking manner. He afterwards made for the house of Mr. Uriah Rawls, where he would doubtless have destroyed a whole family had they not been apprised of his coming. Mr. Rawls went out with a double-barrelled gun, as the negro approached he fired, but the charge being of small shot, it did not stop him, and Mr. R. discharged the other barrel with no better effect. The savage pursued him, and was just upon his heels, when Mr. Rawls suddenly turned and struck him a severe blow with the breech of the gun, which felled him to the ground apparently lifeless. He, however, revived in a short time, arose and ran across an adjoining field, when he discovered another woman, Mrs. Rowel, but she succeeded in making her escape from him. By this time the alarm had spread through the neighborhood, and the negro was pursued by several persons well armed. He made for the swamp and attempted to hide himself, but was finally overtaken and shot.—The excitement created in all that region was intense. The news spread rapidly from house to house, and it was supposed that a general insurrection had commenced. Messengers were sent in various directions. The people turned out in large numbers and repaired in haste to the several points where it was supposed their services might be needed.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.—An Eastern correspondent remarks: A story is going the rounds of the papers stating that the grasshoppers consumed a whole crop of tobacco out West during the past summer, and afterwards sat upon the fences by the road-side begging a chew of every passing traveller.—But a friend of mine, who has just returned from St. Louis tells me the report is untrue.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19th. This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the inauguration of the Governor elect, the city at an early hour was the scene of a great throng of people attracted here by a desire to witness the ceremony of the installation of a new ruler. Several thousand strangers were present.—The military presented an imposing and highly creditable appearance. There were fifteen companies on parade; thirteen infantry and two cavalry, accompanied by fourteen bands of music. At 11 o'clock the national salute was fired from a brass field piece captured by the American army in Mexico. A procession, composed of the military and citizens was formed, and after proceeding thro' several of the principal streets approached the Capitol, where the members and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives were arranged on a platform erected in front of the building. A prayer was uttered by Rev. De Witt, after which, the oath of office was administered to Governor Packer by the Speaker of the Senate. This being done, the Governor delivered his Inaugural address, and, when concluded, the military re-formed and after parade and review were formally dismissed. I doubt whether Harrisburg was ever before visited by as great a crowd of people as was present this day, and the whole affair was conducted as harmoniously, peaceably and satisfactorily as could be expected.

In the House, Mr. Arthur introduced a bill for the better regulation of the Militia system.

WEDNESDAY.—The Governor informed the two Houses that he had appointed Wm. M. Heister, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Mr. Heister communicated his appointment of Henry L. Dieffenbach, as Deputy Secretary.

In the Senate, Mr. Miller presented a joint resolution relative to financial affairs, in which it is recommended to form a convention of delegates from each State to agree upon the lowest denomination of paper money to be issued by the banks.

Mr. Fetter read in place, a bill to incorporate the Mifflin County Bank.

In the House, Mr. Dunlap read in place a bill regulating the license of places of amusement.

THURSDAY. Senate.—Mr. Buckalew read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. Mr. Gregg moved that the bill to incorporate the Mifflin Co. Bank be printed, and it was so ordered. The Governor nominated O. Barrett, Superintendent of the Public Printing, which was confirmed unanimously. House.—Mr. Houtz presented the petition of Lavinia S. Drenning for a divorce. A petition from citizens of Butler county was read for an act to confer on Justices of the Peace authority to try certain criminal offences, and finally determine the same. A petition was read from Thomas Washington Smith praying to be divorced from his wife.

FRIDAY. Senate.—A petition was presented for the erection of a Poor House in Centre county; and one for the increase of the pay of County Commissioners. The bill introduced on Thursday, entitled "A supplement to an act to incorporate the Penn'a State Agricultural Society," passed and was sent to the House for concurrence.

MONDAY. Senate. The Committee on Judiciary reported as committed "An act to authorize the publication of minority opinions of Judges of the Supreme Court in Constitutional cases." The Committee on Finance to which was committed a bill entitled "An Act to repeal the Act separating the State and School Departments" reported the same with a negative recommendation. Mr. Bell read in his place "An Act to alter the Districts of the Supreme Court." Mr. Shaeffer read in place, a bill entitled "An Act to provide for an investigation into the management of the Lancaster Bank."

The weather to-day has been delightful; equalling spring in the mildness of the air and heat of the sun.

Monday Evening. JUNIATA.

COURTESY BETWEEN POLITICAL OPPONENTS.—It is a long, long time since we have participated in so agreeable a reunion as that which took place at Harrisburg, our State capital, during the inauguration of the new PACKER, and the retirement of the old POLLOCK Administration. There was none of the bitterness which has marked the commencement of some former Administrations. The two Executives, so to speak, met and parted like old friends, while their respective cabinets associated together on the most intimate terms. The Governor elect dined with Governor Pollock on the day before the inauguration, and after that ceremony the ex-Governor dined with Governor Packer. These creditable examples were happily followed by the members of the Legislature, who accompanied ex-Governor Pollock to the cars in a body as a mark of their personal respect. We make a note of these agreeable demonstrations, and trust the auspicious precedent will always be imitated hereafter. It is natural and right in a free country for men to hold independent sentiments; but nothing is more discreditable in itself, and more calculated to produce disagreeable consequences, than the exhibition of personal hostilities as the result of political disagreement.—*Press.*

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR IN JANUARY.—Some of the farmers in Michigan, deeming the present extraordinary weather for the season favorable to the running of sap, have recently tapped their maple trees to try the experiment, and succeeded in making quite a quantity of maple sugar! The fruit trees budding in New England—the rivers and lakes navigable in the West—and making maple sugar in Michigan—in the midle of Jannary! Does "the oldest inhabitant" remember the like occurring before?

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1858.

Lately there has been a palpable falling off from the ranks of the Lecomptonites.—Even the administration, I learn, hesitate to give any sanction to the present posture of affairs in Kansas, so far as it has been produced by the glaring frauds for a third time repeated at Oxford and McGhee. Secretary Toucey begins to evince a wholesome regard for public opinion in the North, and in the stand which he is now understood to take, of at least some show of accord of legislative action here with the will of the majority in the Territory, he is not, I am led to believe, unsupported by General Cass and the President himself.

When I state this, I only express what this morning is the general impression in town on Kansas affairs. It cannot be disguised that Southern politicians are tired of bolstering up the contrivance of Calhoun and his associates, and that—for they look North for help to elevate them upon the ladder of preferment—they are not altogether satisfied with the damaging effect to their hopes of the impolitic conduct of a few rash, thoughtless, and careless men in Kansas. In this view, when defection is, if not winked at, not assaulted with the usual Southern fire, it is not to be wondered at if Northern Democrats, who have permitted themselves unwarily to go too far, should at once hurry to get upon safe ground, where they can give signs of recognition of the wishes of their constituents.

For Governor Walker, Douglas, and the men who took the side of popular sovereignty from the beginning, and for the peace and prosperity of Kansas, there is a fine prospect ahead.

It is stated, I know, that the Houses of Congress have been canvassed, and that the Senate certainly, and the House of Representatives probably, will sustain the Lecompton Constitution; but the statement must be unfounded, for it is a matter of which those who are brought into contact with members cannot be ignorant that they are cautious of what they say in the way of committing themselves on this question.

Those who favor the animating principle of the Nebraska bill, however, are open in the expression of that position; but the remaining members, with the exception, of course, of ultra pro-slavery men, do not say they favor Lecompton or anything else, but that "nobody can tell how I shall vote." If nobody can tell, and the fact is apparent that they consult their constituents, who resolution them to advocate the views of Walker and Douglas, the guess is not a wild one to conclude that the chances are rather against Lecompton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1858.

The President denied himself to everybody yesterday. The supposition is that he was engaged in deep reflection upon the intelligence which has arrived from acting Governor Denver.

There is a great change going on in respect to affairs in Kansas, and just now one can form no opinion approaching accuracy, other than that Calhoun and Lecompton are fast sinking into oblivion and nothingness, with the contempt of every section of the Union, which both so richly merit. Even politicians afford an unusual exhibition in giving their hearty amen to this *denouement*.

Plans for the adjustment of the existing difficulty are being framed by members of the Democratic party, who tire of this Kansas question, and would relieve Congress of its further consideration in any way that would fairly consult the will of the people to be affected by their action. It is alleged, too, by gentlemen who ought to know what the Administration designs doing, that Mr. Buchanan favors the rubbing out of the blotch of blunders already committed, and beginning again so that the record may, by act of the Legislature calling another Convention, read unequivocally and straight-forward what are the domestic institutions which the people of Kansas want, and how, upon a republican foundation, their State organization shall be erected.

Governor Walker is in town.

The Committee on Territories of the Senate have decided to report on Monday next a bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union as a State. The irregularities which have been referred to in the daily papers have not been of so serious a character as have been imagined. Whatever they have been, they have been obviated by common consent and the bill as reported will pass with little debate or objection.

The estimates to supply deficiencies in the appropriations of the present fiscal year for the army, and which will be included in the General Deficiency Bill, to be reported in a day or two from the Committee of Ways and Means, amount to $6,700,000. The estimates for the Post Office deficiencies amount to $1,469,173. Other deficiencies sum up the total amount to about $9,000,000.

These estimates for the army provide not only for the service of the present fiscal year, but also for service in the fiscal year ending 36th of June, 1859. Subsistence and means of transportation, reinforcements, &c., for the army of Utah, must be provided for early operations in that Territory next spring. The deficiency in the post-office service shows that that branch of the Government is anything but self-supporting.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1858.

Most noteworthy of the latest news from Europe and the Pacific is the hostile attitude assumed toward each other of the imbecile Goverments of Spain and Mexico. Both heavily in debt, neither with harmony in its internal administration, with civil war and decay sinking both into a semi-barbarism, and with nothing but a deep-rooted faith in a Christain religion saving them from an abject condition too horrible to think of, they rush into a fight where each will lose all and can possibly gain nothing.

I learn that it is beyond conjecture, that so soon as open hostilities have commenced crowds of organized volunteers will pour into Mexico from Texas and California, not so much to assist in the defence of our helpless neighbor, as to seize the opportunities which will be presented for the gratification of filibuster propensities.

It is stated that to-morrow the President will give in a special message on Kansas affairs. I am not able to say what will be its recommendations, but only that the impression is it will not go to the extent of giving the Lecompton regency more than a lukewarm approval—"damning it," indeed, "with faint praise."

Those who hold the same views with Judge Douglas and Covernor walker are anxious for a speedy settlement of the Kansas controversy, and as the debate on the subject will go on in both houses from to-morrow, it is probable that they will agree upon some common plan of adjustment which while secur the expression of the will of those to be affected by it, will also secure a fair admission of this long disputed Territory as a State into the Union.

From the Omaha Nebraskian, (Extra) of January the 8th.

"Border Ruffianism" in Nebraska.

Kansas Outdone—Bold Attempt at Revolution—Speaker Decker Heading the Revolutionists—Revolutionists to organize another Government at Florence, under the Protection of Brigham Young!!!!!!

It is with no little regret that we have to record one of the most disgraceful transactions it has ever been our hap to witness in the Territory, and to herald to the world the infamy of a majority of the members of the present Legislature. The facts, from which we leave the public to judge, are as follows:

The House went into committee of the whole, yesterday morning, on a joint resolution for the election of public printer. A bill had been previously introduced, for the re-location of the capitol, and a motion to suspend rules and put it through without delay, had been announced on the part of its friends. To consume time, when the House went into committee of the whole on the printing resolution, several gentlemen, who are opposed to the removal of the capitol, spoke against time; thus preventing a motion for the rising of the committee. At this, the Speaker and his friends—a majority of the House, and the same men who voted for the "Delegate Resoloutions"—became much exasperated, and withdrew from the House; the minority—thirteen in number—remaining in committee.

Speaker Decker and his friends came down to the Douglas House, and in caucus decided to break up the committee and get the Chair at all hazards; the Speaker declaring that he would have it, or die. It is even rumored that the Speaker and several of his friends armed themselves with revolvers. The chief clerk of the Council was found and persuaded to take a message to the House. On a message from the Council being announced—the House being still in committee of the whole, Mr. Thrall in the Chair, and Mr. Clayes having the floor—an enquiry was made as to whether the Council was in session, and the clerk replying that that body was not in session, a rule in Jefferson's manual was cited, showing that no message should be received unless both the Houses were in session; on which the chairman informed the clerk that his message couldn't be received, and Mr. Clayes proceeded with his remarks. At this juncture, Mr. Decker, who, with his friends, had returned to the House, started for the Speaker's Chair, and snatching the gavil from the hand of the chairman, raised it in a threatening manner, at the same time ordering Thrall to leave, remarking that he would take possession of the Chair, or die.—Mr. Murphy, on seeing the Speaker in the act of assaulting Dr. Thrall, interfered and endeavored to wrest the gavil from his hand, when a pretty general melee ensued, creating a nice scene of confusion, which, in the expressive language of an eye-witness, would "almost make one think that h—l had given a holiday and turned all the devils loose in the Nebraska Legislature." Several members "pitched in," and it is said that the Speaker would have been pretty roughly handled had it not been for the timely assistance of Mr. Hanscom—who happened to be within the bar—in rolling him under the table, without even waiting to 'suspend rules.'

Dr. Thrall still kept the chair, and succeeded in restoring order. Mr. Clayes went on with his speech; Speaker Decker and his friends left the House without getting possession of the Chair by force; and at length the committee rose, the members present elected a Speaker pro tem., and adjourned till the usual hour this morning.

It should be remarked that the lobby was crowded during the melee, and that no disposition to interfere was manifested; and as soon as partial order was restored, every man in the lobby, at the request of Mr. Morton of Otoe left the room.

The House met this morning at the usual hour; the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and a motion to adjourn to Florence was made and carried, on which the majority withdrew, leaving the minority, who elected Mr. Poppleton Speaker pro tem., and adjourned until to-morrow morning.—The Clerk of the House, understanding his business fully, refused to move the journals, minutes, and other papers, but kept the same here at the capitol.

About half-past ten o'clock this morning, Mr. Reeves, in the Council, moved that that body also adjourn to Florence. The President, Dr. Miller, very properly refused to entertain the motion; thereupon Mr. Reeves put the motion himself, for which act it is to be regretted that he was not promptly arrested by the Sergeant-at-arms.

The reason of Dr. Miller's refusal to entertain the motion, was, that the Legislature could not adjourn under the organic law, without the joint action of the two Houses, and the official action of the Governor. An appeal was taken from the decision, and sustained by the majority. The President still firmly refusing the question, Mr. Reeves of Otoe, arose in his place and put the question, which was declared by the President to be informal, and out of order; but regardless of that the majority withdrew from the Council Chamber.

Gov. Cumming has issued an order for keeping the journals, minutes, &c., of the Council also at the capitol.

The greatest excitement prevails, and numerous are the conjectures as to what will be done. If the withdrawing members—21 in the House, and 8 in the Council—assemble at Florence, the Governor will not, and cannot, recognize their acts. In the meantime, those members of each House remaining here, will assemble at their respective rooms, and, not having a quorum present, will adjourn from day to day.

It should be remarked, that Florence is a very appropriate place for these revolutionists to meet. They sustain the election frauds perpetrated at that delectable town in August last, and are in most respects fit subjects to be under the protection and control of Brigham Young and his satelites. If Brigham Young should condescend to deliver to them a message, we shall endeavor to lay the same before our readers.

But after all, we are not much surprised that men who can fritter away nearly a whole session of the Legislature in foolish agitation of subjects over which they have no control, on finding one of their mercenary schemes likely to be foiled, are ripe for any movement of a disorganizing nature.

Several gentlemen from various sections of the Territory, are now in the city, and from these, as well as from persons in our own community, there is but one universal expression—condemnation of the high-handed outrage and illegal proceedings of the majority of the Legislature. All concede that the position of the minority is legal, parliamentary and correct.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 19th.

Interesting News from the Plains.

A letter from the agent of the United States Express Company at Jefferson City, dated yesterday, communicates some interesting items of news from the Plains.

It is stated that Mr. A. Achner, an Indian trader, had arrived in that city from Fort Laramie. He left that fort on the 3d inst.—On his way, on the 23d December, he met between six hundred and seven hundred Cheyenne and Camanche Indians, returning from Great Salt Lake City to their villages, on the Black Walnut Hills, about eighty miles southeast of Fort Laramie, accompanied by about twenty of the Mormon leaders. He understood that it was the intention of these Indians, of course under the influence of the Mormons, to remain in camp until the spring, and then to employ themselves in harrassing and cutting off the trains of provisions, &c., intended for the relief of Colonel Johnston. The Indians had been persuaded to believe that there were eighty thousand men among the Mormons, capable of bearing arms, and well equipped, and they describe them as having numerous fortifications. They also speak of a large number of Indian allies; and declare that the Mormons have no idea of running away.

Mr. Achner reports that he saw a white girl, about nine years of age, in the camp of the Cheyennes. She was dressed as an Indian. She represented to him that her parents were from Green county, Illinois, and that she was stolen from them by the Indians when the train of emigrants was crossing the plains, but that she did not know whether her parents were living or dead. Mr. Achner was unable to rescue her by force, or to purchase her, her captor being absent on a hunt; but he was quite confident of being able to do so on his next expedition among the Indians.

This gentleman is represented as having been a trader for many years among the Indians, and his statements are entitled to credit.

Mormon Rebellion---Official Despatches from Col. Johnston.

WASHINGTOV, Jan. 23.—Despatches have been received at the War Department from Col. Johnston, dated Nov. 30th, which confirm the previous reports of excessive suffering and great loss of the draught animals, by snow storms, cold and starvation. A sufficient number of oxen, though poor, have been saved to supply the proportions of the rations for six days in the week, and there is on hand bacon sufficient for one day in each week for seven months. There are also flour and small rations for the same period.

The storms dealt roughly with Col. Cook's command. He lost half of his horses, besides a number of mules. A further advance towards Salt Lake City cannot be made without a new supply of such animals, to procure which Capt. Marcy has been despatched to New Mexico, for use in the early spring, when the army, with a volunteer force of 2,000 men, will resume the march as soon as supplied with horses and mules, and the grass on the mountains is sufficient to supply them.

Two volunteer companies have been mustered into service for nine months, and it is expected that in a few days two more companies will be mustered in.

The troops have borne the dangers and privations of the march with patience and cheerfulness, and are in fine health, though some of the regiments are still suffering from frosted feet.

Another letter from an officer of the army says that the Mormons are afraid of the mounted men. They are a set of cowards, like all assassins and robbers, and he fears that their leaders and those who have no claim in the valley will run away, requiring their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it may benefit the army.

Traffic in Circassian Women.

The following very interesting account is copied from a late London *Morning Post*:

"There has been lately an unusually large number of Circassians going about the streets of Constantinople. Many of them, no doubt, belonged to the deputation which came to petition the Port that their country might be taken under the sovereignty of the Sultan.—A considerable portion, however, of the Circassians now in the capital have quite another mission than a political one to fulfil.—They are here as slave-dealers, charged with the disposal of the numerous parcels of Circassian girls that have been for some time pouring into this market. Perceiving that when the Russians shall have re-occupied the coast of Caucasus this traffic in white slaves will be over, the Circassian dealers have redoubled their efforts, ever since the commencement of the peace conferences, to introduce into Turkey the greatest possible number of women while the opportunity of doing so lasted.

"They have been so successful, notwithstanding the prohibition of the trade by the Port, and the presence of so many of her Majesty's ships in the Black Sea, that never, at any former period was white flesh so cheap as at this moment. There is an absolute glut in the market, and dealers are obliged to throw away their goods owing to the extent of the supply, which in many instances has been brought by steam under the British flag. In former times a "good middling" Circassian girl was thought very cheap at one hundred pounds, but at the present time the same description of goods may be had for five pounds! In fact the creatures are eating their hands off, and must be disposed of at any sacrifice, however alarming. Independent of all humane and Christian objections to this abominable state of things, there are several practical ones which have even forced themselves on the attention of the Turks.—With low prices, a low class of purchasers come into market.

"Formerly a Circassian slave girl was pretty sure of being brought into a good family, where not only good treatment, but often rank and fortune, awaited her; but at the present low rates she may be taken by any huckster who never thought of keeping a slave before. Another is that the temptation to possess a Circassian girl at such low prices is so great in the minds of the Turks, that many who cannot afford to keep several slaves have been sending their slaves to market, in order to make room for a newly purchased white girl. The consequence is, that numbers of black women, after being as many as eight or ten years in the same hands, have lately been consigned to the broker for disposal.—Not a few of these wretched creatures are in a state quite unfit for being sold.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

The Farmers' High School.

[From Correspondence of The Press.]

The report of the Hon. Frederick Watts, President of the Board of Trustees of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, to the Legislature, is an interesting document, as showing the complete success, thus far, of the experiment. Gen. James Irvin donated to the institution two hundred acres of good limestsne land as an inducement to have it located in Centre county, and an equal amount has since been purchased for the sum of eleven thousand dollars.

The present means which the board have and which they expect to realize are as follows:

Contributed by citizens of Centre county as an inducement for present location of the institution,	$10,000 00
By State Agricultural Society,.....	10,000 00
By Legislature at last session,.....	25,000 00
Total.....	$45,000 00

With these funds the board proceeded first to the erection of such buildings as were absolutely necessary to the enjoyment of the property, and to laying out the grounds and planting as extensively as practicable, preparatory to the commencement of a course of instruction. A convenient farmhouse, a large barn, corn-cribs, wagon-shed, and other necessary out-buildings have been completed; an edifice two hundred and thirty-three feet in front and five stories high, with wings at either end, built of limestone, is in a state of forwardness, and will be completed during the ensuing summer at a cost of $55,000.

This building is adapted to the accommodation of at least two professors, with their families, and 300 students. No students have yet been taken, as the progress made in the building is not sufficiently advanced. It has been deemed better to proceed slowly, but certainly, as a measure of economy. It has been found that time is necessary in the preparation of the farm for that profitable instruction of practical agriculture which is the design of the institution to impart.

The resources for the further preparation of the farm and completion of the buildings, the success of which they anticipate in the coming year, are:

A legacy from Mr. E. Cresson.....	$5,000
The appropriation by the Legislature.....	25,000
Which is made payable when a like sum is raised by individuals.....	25,000
Total.....	$55,000

The board have no doubt whatever but that the individual subscriptions will be forthcoming, from their success thus far. This subject of agriculture has been too much neglected as a science, leaving the tilling of the soil to the chances of ignorance, while manufactures have ever received the fostering attention of Government. A new era has begun to dawn, distinguished for patent reapers, mowers, ploughs, and planters, that would rather astonish the old Agricolas; and why may not equal improvements be made in growing the crops, when a knowledge of soils, sub-soils, and composts is more generally diffused?

The Voice of Illinois.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.—In pursuance of public notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of members of the Democratic party from various parts of the State, assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Springfield, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 13th, 1858.

Col. McClernand, from the committee on resolutions, reported and read the following:

Whereas, There appears to be a difference of opinion as to the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and as to the application of the principles of that act to the existing form of the Kansas question, therefore:

Resolved, That we reiterate, as the bond of union between the national Democracy, the platform of the party adopted at Cincinnati by their accredited representatives, and recognise the same as the authoritative exposition of its principles.

Resolved, That the Cincinnati platform, and the true intent and meaning thereof, binds the Democracy of the Union to guaranty to the people of each Territory of the United States the right of fully ratifying, by the majority vote of such Territory, each and every provision of the Constitution under which they apply for admission into the Federal Union:

Resolved, That it would be equally contrary to reason and justice, that in a seeming antagonism of form and substance, the latter should be sacrificed to the former, or that the essential rights and liberties of the people should be made to yield to the authority of a mere technical rule—and, therefore, we as Democrats insist, that any act to be passed by Congress, unconditionally admitting Kansas as a State into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, upon the ground of an implied assent on the part of the people of that Territory to that Constitution, contrary to the fact, would be an unwarranted and unrighteous assumption of power on the part of Congress, and an unjust and oppressive exercise of the same, particularly towards the people of Kansas.

Resolved, That when a Territory forms a Constitution without an enabling act by Congress, and asks for admission under the same, such application should be regarded as a petition for the redress of grievances; and to receive a State into the Union under a Constitution thus formed, in opposition to the known wishes of the majority of the citizens of such Territory, is a violation of the principles of popular sovereignty as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Resolved, That the Illinois Democracy consider that the foregoing principles have ever constituted a vital and essential portion of the acknowledged political creed of the Democratic party of the United States; that they combatted for and triumphed with them in the last Presidential election; that they stand pledged to maintain them before the country, and that they cannot and will not disavow them.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Illinois fully endorse the positions taken by the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, our distinguished Senator, in the recent debates in the Senate of the United States in support and vindication of the foregoing principles and propositions; that they approve his course, and are proud of the ability with which he has sustained himself as a faithful exponent of the principles of the National Democracy.

Colonel J. A. McClernand, Colonel Robert Blackwell, Hon. O. B. Ficklin, Hon. C. L. Higbee, J. L. McConnell, severally addressed the meeting in lucid and eloquent speeches, in support of the resolutions, which were repeatedly interrupted by the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled multitude of Democrats present.

The question on the adoption of the resolutions being then put by the president, they were adopted unanimously.

The King of Delhi's Mode of Execution.

The following has been communicated to the *Poona Observer:* It appears from a journal of a European traveller, that a new and fearful mode of execution has been adopted by the King of Delhi. The instrument and process are thus described: A box, each side of which is fifteen feet square, is constructed of timber eighteen inches thick, dove-tailed together, and braced with iron rods. The outside of the bottom of the box is covered with a plate of beaten iron, one inch in thickness. The interior is filled with perfect cubes of granite, weighing in the aggregate several thousand tons. A machine is erected after the manner of an ordinary pile-driver, but of course, on an enormous scale, and of tremendous strength. The mass is raised by powerful machinery cast in Birmingham for the express purpose, though it is to be presumed that the machinist by whom it was furnished had no idea of the horrid purpose for which it was intended.—The human victim is placed upon a block of granite, of a corresponding surface, buried in the earth immediately beneath the enormous mass, and covered with a plate of iron. At a signal given by the vicramadack the executioner touches a spring, the mass falls, and the victim, crushed at once, is suddenly annihilated, and spread out like a sheet of pasteboard! The huge weight being again raised, the flattened body is withdrawn and dried in the sun. When completely prepared it is hung over the wall of a public building, there to serve as a warning to the multitude.

A Mad Bull---Exciting Chase.

On Monday morning a bull, which had been taken to a slaughter-house in Stanton street, broke loose and rushed into the street. It was pursued to the corner of Chrystie and Hester streets, where a large number of boys took chase after the animal, which ran bellowing through Chrystie and Division streets into East Broadway. As he passed the Seventh Ward station house, with a whole crowd in pursuit, the captain of police ordered five officers to follow the bull, which they did, and were led on a most exciting chase. On he ran, down Pike street, into South, and thence through Gouverneur into Grand street. The officers fired at the animal with their revolvers as he ran, which only had the effect to infuriate him; everywhere the streets were instantly cleared, as the bull appered tearing along almost at railroad speed. At the foot of Rivington street the bull ran into the corporation yard. Here he received a volley of stones and bullets, when he clambered up a pile of stones and scaled a fence eight feet high. He then ran through Goerek street into a tree-nail yard, in Third street. Here a rope, which he carried round his horns, was made fast to a post, and another and furious onset was made upon the poor brute. He was struck on the head with mauls and clubs, stabbed with knives on the side and neck, and pistol shots were discharged into his body. The only effect of all this appeared to be to enrage him. For nearly twenty minutes he kept his enemies at bay, dodging the blows of the uplifted maul and club. Finally, he was assaulted with a broad-axe; but it was not until his head was literally chopped half off that he was finally killed.—*N. Y. Times.*

PUTTING IN THE SABBATH.—As a sample of the manner in which the people of New Orleans pass their Sabbaths we append the following "local" from the *Picayune*, of Saturday the 9th inst. The sight would be a novel one at any time, in this region, but on the Sabbath day we opine, would disturb the propriety of the most hardened sinner amongst us:

BALLOON ASCENSION AND FOOT RACE.—Tomorow afternoon, at 1 o'clock, will commence at the Place d'Armes, Congo Square, a series of entertainments, consisting of preliminary balloon ascensions, and a grand balloon ascension of Mr. Morat, and a challenge race between M'lle Eugene La Fose, of Paris, Miss Lucy Reynolds of Liverpool, and the fleet and celebrated Indian squaw Ba-tu uch-o-ua-ra, of the Cherokee tribe, and challenger in this race.—France, England and America, represented in their native costumes, by the great contestants. The Indian delegation on their way to Florida, will also be there and give some of their war dances, &c. Race: distance 200 yards, heats 3 best in 5, and a superb piece of jewelry the prize. See advertisement.

"UNHAPPY IRELAND" NO LONGER.—One of the Dublin papers thus raises a shout of grateful exultation over the present condition of Ireland:—

"We can hardly be grateful enough for the high position our own Ireland holds. Here no banks have stopped payments—nay, by wisely assisting trade, they are paying unheard of dividends. No manufacturing establishments have failed, throwing out of employment numerous hands. The storm reached us and passed over, leaving us unscathed. Possibly as we are deprived of the profits resulting from gigantic factories, so also are we free from their fluctuations. Probably the terrible lessons which our country learned at so fearful a price in former visitations wrought their effect, and we are wiser and better men. Thanks be to God, our harvests were great. What trade we have is steady; our people have abundant work, the necessaries of life are cheap. We are informed that thousands of our peasantry who left our famine stricken land years ago, are threatening to return. Let them come; they will be welcomed. We shall find work for all. Glad, only too glad shall we be if, in the western land they sought and now fly from, they have learned industry and prudence."

A DESPERATE PRISONER—At York, Pa., on Monday, four persons were arrested on a charge of creating a disturbance. One of them, named Fisher, made a desperate resistance, and assaulted High Constable Ruby and several citizens with a long-bladed knife, but without doing them any injury. The York *Republican* says:

It was with much difficulty that he was tied, thrown into a wagon and conveyed to jail. When he arrived there he managed to get a bar of iron, with whch he assaulted one of the keepers, injuring him somewhat. When in the cell he tore off the spiggot of the hydrant, which he threw with much force at those outside, who narrowly escaped feeling its weight. He then broke up some of the wood work inside, with which he made a club, and swore he would knock out the brains of any persons who should enter the cell. His conduct was such that the sheriff ordered him to be shot, and two balls were fired at him, one of which grazed one leg, and the other ball took effect in the other leg. He then submitted—the ball was extracted, when he asked to see it, and *swallowed* it immediately,

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Highly Important!

CHARLES HARKNESS & SON, *Wholesale Clothiers*, 338 Market Street, (South-east Corner of Fourth Street,) PHILADELPHIA,

Have determined to CLOSE OUT their ELEGANT STOCK of new Style Fall and Winter Clothing, at an IMMENSE REDUCTION on the regular prices.

Wholesale Buyers will do well to avai lthemselves of the present opportunity.

N. B.—Notes of all SOLVENT BANKS taken at PAR.

October 28, 1857-3m.

Marriage Certificates.

Clergymen and Justices of the Peace, can now be supplied with Certificates. They are neatly printed, and for sale at the "GLOBE" Job Office.

To School Directors.

Blank agreements with Teachers, and Orders on District School Treasurers, neatly printed, and for sale at the "GLOBE" *Job Office.*

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store opposite Miller's Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

JAN. 23.—No change in Breadstuffs—demand small and prices stationary. Flour—500 bbls fancy extra family at $5.87½ ₱ bbl; common extra and superfine are but inquired for, and small sales at $4.87½@5 for the former, and $4.75 for the latter. Sales to the home trade are making in a small way, as wanted, within the range of the above quotations, according to brand and quality. Rye Flour lower, offered at $3.25, without much selling. Corn Meal not inquired for, and dull at $3 ₱ bbl. Wheats less plenty and in good demand at former quotations, say, 114 @115c for good reds, and 125@130c for white, with small sales; a small sale of poor white was made at 118c. Corn in steady demand, and 9,000@10,000 bus. yellow found buyers at 60c in store and 62c afloat, mostly at 60c. Oats dull at 34c. Rye wanted at 70c, with small receipts, and sales at that figure.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., at Mount Union, by H. Clay Weaver, Esq., Mr. JOHN HUMES and Miss MARGARET LEWIS, all of Huntingdon county, Pa.

WANTED—A Journeyman Blacksmith, to carry on a shop in the town of Mount Union, Huntingdon county. None but men of experience need apply. A. LEWIS, Mt. Union.

January 27, 1858.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county of August term, 1857, No. 66.—Libel for Divorce, Martha Bennett vs. Harvey Bennett.—A subpœna to August Term, and an alias subpœna to November Term, 1857, having both been returned that respondent could not be found in said county, and proof thereof having been made according to the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, you, the said Harvey Bennett, are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the said court, on the second Monday of April, A. D., 1858, to answer the complaint of the said Martha Bennett. GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.

January 27, 1857.

STRAYED AWAY, on Saturday last, a large RED STEER, supposed to weigh about 600 pounds. He had on new straps used by butchers in driving cattle. Any person taking him up and sending me word will be paid all expenses. GEORGE OVERFELT.

Huntingdon, Jan. 27, 1858.

ESTATE OF JOHN SNYDER, dec'd. ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, we will offer at public sale, near McConnellstown, in the township of Walker, on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of FEBRUARY, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., all those certain fourteen lots laid, and adjoining the village of McConnellstown, in the said township of Walker, being numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46, being 66 feet in front and 165 feet in depth. Lot No. 10 having thereon erected a comfortable new dwelling house and other improvements.

Also—An outlot adjoining lands of A. B. Sangree, containing 3 acres and 103 perches.

Also—One lot situated in the village of McConnellstown, fronting 66 feet on the north side of Main street of said village, and extending in depth 165 feet, reserving thereout 5 feet on the eastern side of said lot in front and extending back 37 feet. Said lot being more fully described in a Deed from James Campbell and wife to John Snyder, and draft annexed thereto, recorded in the Recorder's Office at Huntingdon, in book R. No. 2, pages 12 and 13, having thereon a two-story frame house and frame stable.

Also—On THURSDAY, the 18th day of FEBRUARY, a certain lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Alexandria, bounded on the north by the Pa. Canal, on the south by an alley, on the east by Hartslog street, having thereon a two-story frame Tan house, being forty-five by twenty-four feet, two stories high, likewise a bark house thereon, sixty by twenty-four feet, with water privilege thereunto attached forever. JOSEPH McCOY,
DAVID H. CAMPBELL,
Jan. 27, 1858. Administrators.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

DAVID P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS over brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as

Black and Fancy Silks, All-Wool Delaines, different colors; Printed and Plain French Merino, Ombre striped Delaines, Barred and Fancy Delaines, Lovella Cloth, Coburg Cloth, Mohair Debaize, Shepherds Plaid, Linseys and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More Antique, Velvets, Buttons, Gims, Braids, &c. Bonnet Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Belts, Belting Ribbon, Whalebone, Reed and Brass Skirt Hoops. Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Neck Ties, Zephyr, French Working Cotton, Cotton and Linen Floss, Tidy Yarn, Woolen Yarns, Wool Coats and Hoods, Comforts and Scarfs.

Also—Collars and Undersleeves, the best assortment in town. Jaconets, barred and plain; Mull and Swiss Muslins, Moreen and Hoop Skirts, Irish Linen, Linen Breasts, Shirts and Drawers, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.

Also—Bay State, Waterloo, Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticken, Checks, Table Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of silk and colored straw Bonnets of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gum Shoes.

Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Churns, Butter Bowls, Brooms, Brushes, Carpets, Oil Cloths.

Fish & Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Highest Market prices.

D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!—FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FISHER & McMURTRIE

Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends, and public, that they have just received from the East a most beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods; embracing every variety of new styles, such as Valencia Plaids, Plaid Ducals, Oriental Lustres, Gala Plaids, Tamese Cloth, Poplins striped, and plaid, ombre striped DeLaines, French Merino, Printed DeLaines, Bayadere Stripes, Argentine, Coburg, Mohair and Madonna Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, French Blanket, Bay State, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Gents' Travelling ditto, French Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinetics, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.

Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Tidmas, Cloaks, Chenille Scarfs, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Brilliants, plain and spriged Swiss, Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, and every variety of white Goods. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets of every variety and style.

We have a full stock of Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wood and Willow ware, which will be sold on such terms as will make it the interest of all to call and examine.

Groceries can be had lower than the high prices which have been maintained heretofore.

We also deal in Plaster, Fish, Salt and all kinds of Grain and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequaled by any.

We deliver all packages or parcels of merchandise *Free of Charge* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Penn'a Rail Roads.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1857.

BOOTS & SHOES. A new stock received! LEVI WESTBROOK, has just opened another new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, of the best and most fashionable kind to be had in the city.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses and Boys can be suited by calling at my store.

Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same, knowing that customers will be pleased with my Boots & Shoes and my prices. L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857. H. ROMAN.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, 1858, A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, Pa., Estate of John Henderson, dec'd, containing about 342 acres—200 acres cleared, 13 of which are in meadow. The improvements are a two-story stone DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen in basement, a bank barn, a never-failing spring of limestone water convenient to the house, an apple orchard, and other improvements.

The farm is in a good state of repair and cultivation, and is about one mile from the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information, or, to examine the property, can call on or address the undersigned, at Birmingham, near the property.

The property will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers. JOHN OWENS,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Executors of Will of John Henderson, dec'd.

January 20, 1858.

☞Standard, Hollidaysburg; Intelligencer, Lancaster; Patriot & Union, Harrisburg, publish to amount of $2 50 each, and charge Huntingdon Globe.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.—The subscriber will offer for sale a TRACT OF LAND, either by small quantities or by wholesale, as may suit bidders, on terms as follows: One third of the money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal payments, without interest for one year, with security by mortgage on the property. This land lays on the bank of the Juniata river one mile below Mt. Union, in Shirley township, Huntingdon county. There are 57 acres in the tract of land, about 25 are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The balance is timber land; the bottom land is chiefly meadow. There is a Cabin house on it, some fruit trees, and a never-failing spring of good water. This property will be sold on the 18th day of February, 1858, when due attendance and a good title will be given by JOHN ANDERSON,
January 20, 1850. of Penn Township.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute, will be held in Huntingdon on the 22d of February, 1858, being the anniversary of the Association. Teachers and friends of Education generally are earnestly and respectfully invited to attend, as matters of importance in connection with the educational interests of the county, will be brought before the Association.

By order of the Board of Managers.
J. S. BARR, Chairman.

Huntingdon, Jan. 13. 1857.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of HENRY WAIBEL, late of West township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, will present them for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment without delay.

GILBERT HORNING,
CHRISTIAN PEIGHTAL,
Administrators with Will annexed.

West twp., Jan. 13, 1858.

THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY.—M. McN. WALSH, Principal.

This school for young Ladies and Gentlemen is probably the cheapest one of the kind in the country. The expenses per year for board, room rent, furniture, fuel and tuition in common English are only $88.

Piano Music is only $5 per quarter. All the Languages and the Ornamentals are proportionally cheap. For other information, address JOHN D. WALSH,
Cassville, Huntingdon county, P a

January 13, 1857.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. & D. Hamilton, in Tod township, Huntingdon county, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will remain in the hands of David Hamilton for settlement and collection, who will continue the business in his own name. DAVID HAMILTON,
JOHN HAMILTON.

Jan. 13, 1858.

AGENTS, ATTENTION! Do you wish to find good employment, and make money with little or no investment, and without interfering with your regular business? If you do, read this advertisement.

C. E. TODD & Co., of 392 Broome Street, New York, are manufacturing and selling massive gold Pencils for $5 each, (which are cheap at that price,) and they throw in a gift or prize with each Pencil, worth from $2 up to $5. $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $50, $75, $100, $200, and $500. Don't cry out, "Humbug! Lottery!" It's no such thing. The Pencils are sold at their cash value, and all the profits over the first cost are thrown into the gifts, which actually cost the purchaser nothing. The prizes are distributed on a simple plan of drawing, which would take too much room to explain, but which has never failed to give complete satisfaction. We have drawn and sent to purchasers 183 gold watches of various prices, 74 purses of gold dollars, 238 gold lockets, $50 gold chains, and a corresponding number of other prizes, within two months.

THERE ARE NO BLANKS,

but every purchaser draws a prize worth $2 certain, and it stands thousands of chances to be a higher figure.

We want a good agent in every neighborhood throughout the country, to solicit purchasers, and any agent, to be successful, must have a Pencil and prize to exhibit.—We pay agents $1 cash for each purchaser he obtains, and the first person in any neighborhood who applies for a Pencil and gift, will receive the agency for that locality.—Should an agent obtain a valuable prize to exhibit with his Pencil, he would have little difficulty in obtaining scores of purchasers, and making it a paying business.

A NEW IDEA! READ!! READ!!!

We ask nobody to send their money till they know what prize they draw. Any person wishing to try their luck, can first send us their name and address, and we will make their drawing and inform them by return mail what prize they drew, when they can send on and take the Pencil and prize, or not, whichever they choose. We give this privilege only once to a purchaser. After the first drawing, every purchaser will be required to send in advance, through the authorized agent. We will send with each drawing the number taken out, with full description of the plan of drawing. Address C. E. TODD & CO.,
392 Broome Street, New York.

January 13, 1857.

CASH FOR MARKETING.—All persons having marketing of the various kinds to sell, can obtain the cash therefor, by calling on E. McCOLLUM, Mrs. Snyder's house, Rail Road street, Huntingdon.

January 6, 1858-ly.

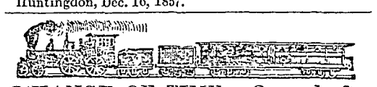
NOTICE.—All persons indebted on Books (or otherwise) of H. C. Walker, will take notice, that said accounts are left in the hands of George B. Young, Esq., Alexandria, who is authorized to receive and receipt for all monies paid during my absence. D. HOUTZ,

Jan. 6, 1858. Assignee for Creditors of H. C. Walker.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—LOVE & McDIVITT would respectfully inform their numerous customers and the public generally that, notwithstanding the "pressure of the times," they still continue to deal out, at their old stand in Market Square, all kinds of Groceries, Confectionaries, Fruits, Tobacco, Segars of every grade from Half Spanish to the genuine Principe, La National, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices. Having learned from past experience, that the credit system is a dangerous one to all parties, we have determined to reduce our business to cash or its equivalent, and shall be able to sell on the most reasonable terms, as our stock has been purchased at the lowest cash prices. Call and see us, friends.

LOVE & McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1857.



CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after THURSDAY, 10th inst., the Passenger Train on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Road will leave Huntingdon at 8.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M., and arrive 1.10 P. M. and 7.35 P. M. J. J. LAWRENCE,
Acting Superintendent.

Huntingdon, December 9, 1857.

THE CHILDREN'S FAVORITE—THE TEACHER'S AID—THE PARENT'S FRIEND! PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME V.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE;
A Monthly Reader for Schools. Edited by N. A. CALKINS.
Associate Editor—A. R. POPE.

"NO SCHOOL OR FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT."

As a *Monthly Reader for Schools*, this work has been extensively introduced into Schools in nearly every State in the Union, and it comes to them with something new and interesting each month, to awaken fresh interest in the reading exercises. Thus it supplies wants long felt by teachers. Try it in your school.

Besides popular articles in the Natural Sciences, History, Biography, Travels, Stories, Poetry, Discoveries, and the Arts, it contains, for Reading Exercises, Declamation and School Exhibitions, Original Dialogues, and New Speeches, with marks for emphasis, tones, inflections, and gestures.

The Teacher's Desk is devoted to suggestions and hints to Teachers, Parents, Pupils, and to important items of valuable intelligence.

Our Museum is supplied with an interesting collection of the rare, curious and amusing in literature and art; together with puzzles, enigmas, charades, questions, anecdotes, &c.

This Magazine intimately unites the lessons and exercises of the School with those of the Family, and thus becomes an invaluable aid to stimulate youth to self-improvement.

It is published monthly, containing 36 octavo pages in each number, amply illustrated, forming a large and valuable yearly volume of nearly 440 pages.

TERMS—$1 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Five Copies, a year,.....$4 00 Eight Copies, a year, $6 00
Fifteen " " .....10 00 Twenty-five " " 16 00

The Postage on THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE *is only six cents a year*, when paid in advance at the Post Office where the Subscriber receives it.

Sample numbers sent gratis to persons desiring to subscribe or form clubs. Now is the time to subscribe.

All letters relating to "The Student and Schoolmate," should be addressed to CALKINS & STILES,
Publishers, 348 Broadway, New York

Agents wanted. nov18.

MOURNING COLLARS—handsome styles, just received by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS!—EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, TWO GREAT MAGAZINES IN ONE!! NINETY THOUSAND COPIES THE FIRST MONTH!!! MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME FOR 1858. TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPLENDID WORKS OF ART. FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER. THE GREAT LIBRARY OFFER—AGENTS GETTING RICH!!!!

The union of Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly has given to the consolidated work a circulation second to but one similar publication in the country, and has secured for it a combination of literary and artistic talent probably unrivaled by any other Magazine in the world. During the first month, the sale in the trade and demand from subscribers exceeded 90,000 copies, and the numbers already issued of the consolidated work are universally conceded to have surpassed, in the richness of their literary contents, and the beauty and profuseness of their pictorial illustrations, any magazine ever before issued from the American press. Encouraged by these evidences of favor, the publishers have determined to commence the new volume in January with still additional attractions, and to offer such inducements to subscribers as cannot fail to place it, in circulation, at the head of American magazines. With this view they now announce the following splendid programme. They have purchased that superb and costly steel-plate engraving,

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and will present it to every three-dollar subscriber for the year 1858. It was engraved at a cost of over $5,000, by the celebrated A. L. Dick, from the original of Raphael Morghen, after Leonardo Da Vinci, and is the largest steel-plate engraving ever executed in this country, being three times the size of the ordinary three-dollar engravings.

The first impressions of this engraving are held at ten dollars, and it was the intention of the artist that none of the engravings should ever be offered for a less sum than five dollars, being richly worth that amount. Thus every three-dollar subscriber will receive the Magazine one year—cheap at three dollars—and this splendid engraving, richly worth $5; thus getting for $3 the value of $8.

We shall commence striking off the engravings immediately, yet it can hardly be expected that impressions of so large a plate can be taken as fast as they will be called for by subscribers. We shall, therefore, furnish them in the order in which subscriptions are received. Those who desire to obtain their engravings early, and from the first impressions, should send in their subscriptions without delay. The engraving can be sent on rollers, by mail, or in any other manner, as subscribers shall order.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN WORKS OF ART.

In addition to the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," which will be presented to every three-dollar subscriber for 1858, the publishers have completed arrangements for the distribution, on the 25th of December, 1858, of a series of splendid works of art, consisting of one hundred rich and rare Oil Paintings, valued at from $100 to $1,000 each. Also 2,000 magnificent Steel-Plate Engravings, worth from three to five dollars each, and 1,000 choice Holiday Books, worth from one to five dollars each, making, in all, over *three thousand gifts*, worth *twenty thousand dollars.*

Inclose $3 to the publishers and you will commence receiving the Magazine by return mail. You will also receive with the first copy a numbered subscription receipt entitling you to the engraving of

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and a chance to draw one of these "three thousand prizes."

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR EMERSON'S MAGAZINE FOR 1858.

1st. Because its literary contents will, during the year, embrace contributions from over one hundred different writers and thinkers, numbering among them the most distinguished of American authors.

2d. Because its editorial departments, "Our Studio," "Our Window," and "Our Olio," will each be conducted by an able editor—and it will surpass, in the variety and richness of its editorial contents any other magazine.

3d. Because it will contain, during the year, nearly six hundred original pictorial illustrations from designs by the first American artists.

4th. Because for the sum of $3 you will receive this splendid monthly, more richly worth that sum than any other magazine, and the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," worth $5.

5th. Because you will be very likely to draw one of the three thousand prizes to be distributed on the 25th day of December, 1858—perhaps one that is worth $1,000.

Notwithstanding that these extraordinary inducements can hardly fail to accomplish the object of the publishers without further efforts, yet they have determined to continue through the year,

THE GREAT LIBRARY OFFER.

To any person who will get up a club of twenty-four subscribers, either at one or more post offices, we will present a splendid Library, consisting of over Forty Large Bound Volumes, embracing the most popular works in the market. The club may be formed at the club price, $2 a year, without the engraving, or at the full price, $3, with the Last Supper to each subscriber. List and description of the Library, and specimen copy of the Magazine, will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents. Over 200 Libraries, or 8,000 volumes, have already been distributed in accordance with this offer, and we should be glad of an opportunity to furnish a Library to every school teacher, or to some one of every post office in the country.

AGENTS GETTING RICH.

The success which our agents are meeting with is almost astonishing. Among the many evidences of this fact, we are permitted to publish the following:

GENTLEMEN: The following facts in relation to what your Agents are doing in this section, may be of use to some enterprising young man in want of employment.—The Rev. John E. Jardon, of this place, has made, since last Christmas, over $4,000 in his agency. Mr. David M. Heath, of Ridgly, Mo., your general agent for Platt county, is making $8 per day on each sub-agent employed by him, and Messrs. Weimer & Evans, of Oregon, Mo., your agents for Holt county, are making from $8 to 25 per day, and your humble servant has made, since the 7th day of last January, over $1,700, besides paying for 300 acres of land out of the business worth over $1,000. You are at liberty to publish this statement if you like, and to refer to any of the parties named. DANIEL GREGG, Carrolton, Mo.

With such inducements as we offer, anybody can obtain subscribers. We invite every gentleman out of employment, and every lady who desires a pleasant money-making occupation to apply at once for an agency. Applicants should inclose 25 cents for a specimen copy of the Magazine, which will always be forwarded with answer to application by return mail.

SPECIMEN ENGRAVING.

As we desire to place in the hands of every person who proposes to get up a club, and also of every agent, a copy of the engraving of "The Last Supper," as a specimen, each applicant inclosing us $3, will receive the engraving, post-paid, by return mail, also specimens of our publication and one of the numbered subscription receipts, entitling the holder to the Magazine one year and to a chance in the distribution. This offer is made only to those who desire to act as agents or to form clubs. Address

Jan. 13, 1858. OAKSMITH & CO.,
No. 371 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW YORK STEAM SAW-MILL AND MACHINE COMPANY, CAPITAL, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

This company has been organized with the above capital for the purpose of supplying the demand for the COMBINATION PORTABLE STEAM SAW-MILL, and other improved machinery.

They have purchased the entire machinery business heretofore carried on by J. M. Emerson & Co., also the Montgomery Works at Yonkers, on the Hudson, near this city, and with the experience and facilities combined in its organization are prepared to furnish machinery of all kinds at more liberal rates, than has ever been offered at any other establishment.

The Combination Saw-Mill was patented October, 1856, and is now generally acknowledged to be the cheapest, and most practical, and efficient lumber manufacturing machine in the world. A number of them are in successful operation in different sections of the country, Canada, Cuba, and South America, and wherever their merits have been tested they are being adopted by lumber manufacturers in preference to all other mills.

The following letter expresses the general opinion of those who are using the Combination Mill:

MESSRS. EMERSON & Co.—Gentlemen: I have tried the saw-mill purchased of you, and will say that it performs well, and more than meets my expectations. I am well pleased with its performance. I set it up on a small stream that afforded constant water about as thick as my little finger, which was much more than sufficient to supply the boiler. We are able to cut 3,000 feet of beautiful lumber in 12 hours, with something less than one cord of wood.—It is the very thing we have so much needed in our county for a long time. With a little trouble and expense, we are able to move it from five to ten miles per day, and set it up in the heart of the timber, which saves the great burden of hauling the logs a long distance to the mill.

Yours respectfully, JESSE KERR, Jr.,
Louisville, Tennessee.

The company has purchased Lund's Patent Feed Arrangement, which is illustrated and described in the *Scientific American* for October 24. This adds greatly to the efficiency of the mill.

THE COMBINATION MILL,

with all the recent improvements, and steam power of 15 horses, is capable of sawing from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in 12 hours, and is sold for $1,650.

THE NEW YORK CIRCULAR SAW-MILL

Is manufactured only by this company. It is of superior contruction, and sold for 25 per cent. less than other mills of no greater capacity. A mill with 36 to 54-inch saw can be sold for $450 to $500, and with a 20-horse engine and boiler is sold for $2,200.

Steam Engines and Boilers; Engines of from 1 to 100 horse power; Locomotive, Tubular, Flue and Cylinder Boilers furnished at greatly reduced prices from former quotations.

Drawings, with plans and specifications for buildings and machinery, furnished gratis to our customers.

Competent mechanics are sent out to put up and set in operation our machinery, when required.

We also manufacture Shingle Machines, Planing Machines, Sugar-Mills, and Machinery in general.

Special attention paid to getting up Shafting and Pullies for manufactories, and all kinds of mill-wright work.

This company are selling in great numbers a Patent Conical Burr-Stone Mill, for flour, corn meal, and all kinds of feed, which is pronounced by experienced millers, both in this country and Europe, the best mill ever constructed. It will grind more grain in the same time, and with half the power, of any mill of the same price in the market.

We also furnish other styles of Grist-Mills, when required. J. M. EMERSON & CO., Agents,
Jan. 13, 1858. No. 371 Broadway, New York.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Interesting Miscellany.

A LADY FREE MASON.

The Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger was the only female ever initiated into the ancient mystery of Freemasonry. How she obtained this honor we shall lay before our readers. Lord Doneraille, Miss St. Leger's father, was a very zealous Mason, held a warrant, and occasionally opened a lodge at the Doneraille mansion, his sons and some intimate friends assisting, and it is said that never were the Masonic duties more rigidly performed than by them. Previous to the initiation of a gentleman to the first steps of Masonry, Miss St. Leger, who was a young girl, happened to be in an apartment adjoining the room generally used as a lodge room. This room at the time was undergoing some alterations—among other things the wall was considerably reduced in one part. The young lady having heard the voices of the Free Masons, and prompted by the curiosity natural to all to see this mystery so long and so secretly locked up from the public view, had the courage to pick a brick out of the wall with her scissors and witnessed the ceremony through the two first steps. Curiosity satisfied, fear at once took possession of her mind. There was no mode of escape except through the very room where the concluding part of the second step was still being solemnized, and that being at the far end and the room a very large one, she had resolution sufficient to attempt to escape that way, and with a light and trembling step glided along unobserved, laid her hand upon the door, and gently opening it, before her stood a grim looking Tyler with a drawn sword.

A shriek that pierced through every apartment alarmed the members of the lodge who all rushed to the door, and finding that Miss St. Leger had been in the room during the ceremony, in the paroxism of their rage resolved on her death, but from the moving supplication of her younger brother, her life was saved on condition of her going through the whole of the solemn ceremony she had unlawfully witnessed. This she consented to, and they conducted the beautiful and terrified young lady through those trials which are often more than enough for masculine resolution little thinking that they were taking into the bosom of their craft a member that would afterwards reflect lustre on the annals of masonry. The lady was cousin to General Anthony St. Leger, Governor of St. Lucia, who instituted the interesting race and the celebrated Doncaster St. Leger stakes. Whenever a benefit was given at the theatres in Dublin or Cork, for the Masonic Female Orphan Asylum, she walked at the head of the Free Masons with her apron and insignia of Masonry, and sat in the front row of the stage box.—The house was always crowded upon these occasions. Her portrait is in the lodge room of every lodge in Ireland.

The Child among the Coffins.

Here is a beautiful little gem. We know not who uttered it, but it is full of sweet thoughts and happy fancies:

"A while ago we told of having seen a little child asleep in a cradle among the coffins; it seemed like a flower in a catacomb, or a tree of life growing in the domains of death. Mortality had left his contribution boxes all round the room, but the child smiled in its sleep, for its soul wandered in the playground of dreamland, where angels come out to join in the sports of sinless infancy Yesterday they coaxed it so far away that it will never come back. They took it away down through the aisles of Heaven, and hid it under the Mercy Seat, until the evil days shall have passed, and until time shall have thrown its useless hour-glass among the broken fragments of the world. The mother looked in the cradle and thought her child was dead; but it was only the delicate frame where a jewel had been left for a little while until it was transplanted from the dim light of earth to the Shekinah which burns in the triumphal crown of Death's conqueror.

O, for a death like the infant's who slept among the coffins! O, for the quiet slumber from which the touch of angel's pinions shall wake the soul! For that we would willingly lie down among sepulchral sculpturings, or put on the wooden shroud.

☞ If thou desire to be truly valiant, fear to do any injury; he that fears not to do evil, is always afraid to suffer evil; he that never fears is desperate; and he that fears always is a coward; he is the true valiant man, that dares nothing but what he may, and fears nothing but what he ought.—*Quarles.*

☞ The tradesman who does not advertise liberally, has been very appropriately compared to a man who has a lantern, but is too stingy to buy a candle.

☞ He that cannot abide the storm without flinching or quailing, strips himself in the sunshine, and lies down by the way-side to be overlooked and forgotten.

Dresbach and His Tiger on Board a Steamboat.

In December, 1850, Herr Driesbach, the celebrated lion-tamer, being at Zanesville, Ohio, received a telegraphic dispatch to come to Cincinnati, and bring with him his pet—the great Brazilian tiger, one of the most ferocious animals ever tamed.—Herr, accordingly, took a double berth on board the steamer "Julia Dean," putting down the names on the clerk's book, 'Herr Dresbach,' first berth, 'Col. Alexander' (the name Herr gives the old tiger) second berth. Herr remarked that the Colonel was a queer fellow, accustomed to sleeping out, and had, withal, a peculiar fancy—he would sleep on nothing but straw! The Chambermaid took away the bed, and replaced it with a full supply of that article. Business and preparations to start went on. Just before the last bell, Herr and the tiger made their appearance in the cabin opposite the stateroom door. The clerk, hearing an unusual stir in the cabin, opened his office door, and, looking down, espied the glaring eye and savage body of his Royal Majesty! He recognized Herr Dresbach, but did not relish the appearance of Col. Alexander! Still, he did not feel like ordering the party ashore. He felt repugnance to that undertaking, and concluded to allow things to take their wonted course. Herr unlocked his state room door, and his Majesty at a bound was on his straw bed. After a little time spent in arranging his state room, Herr satisfied the clerk and others that his pet was entirely under his command, and intimated to the bar-keeper that a bottle of brandy would be relished by his Royal Highness, (or himself,) which was brought into the stateroom by the trembling waiter, who had forgotten to bring with the liquor the requisite accompaniments—pure water. As a punishment, Herr told the tiger to 'take the corner,' which he did, and stepping quickly out, Herr locked the astonished boatman in, while he went for water! The man was so frightened that he spoke not, neither did he move, until Herr returned and stated that he need have no fears, as the tiger would keep his place until he ordered him to rise. When night came, Dresbach locked his state room, bid his Majesty good night, and went to bed in the upper berth, and the 'happy couple' had a good and peaceful night's rest. On arriving at the wharf, Col. Alexander showed his approbation of the boat by giving two or three growls, interpreted as approbatory by Herr, and the party sought a hack, which, when found, happened to be driven by a son of the Emerald Isle. At first sight the driver utterly refused to take the 'baste,' but was perfectly willing that Dresbach should be accommodated. His fears were allayed, however, by the tiger jumping inside, and he drove to the Dennisson House, but Dennisson resolutely refused to allow his Royal Majesty to take rooms at his hotel, and Dresbach was obliged to take rooms for his friend at Wood's Museum, while he returned to Dennisson's, the nearest and best place he could find. We presume that such an instance of travel has never before been recerded.

The Way to Eminence.

"That which other folks can do,
Why, with patience, may not you."

Long ago a little boy was entered at Harrow School. He was put into a class beyond his years, and where all the scholars had the advantage of previous instruction, denied to him. His master chid him for his dullness, and all his efforts then could not raise him from the lowest place on the form. But nothing daunted, he procured the grammars and other elementary books which his class-fellows had gone through in previous terms. He devoted the hours of play, and not a few of the hours of sleep, to the mastering of these; till, in a few weeks, he gradually began to rise, and it was not long till he shot far ahead of all his companions, and became not only leader of the division, but the pride of Harrow. You may see the statue of that boy, whose career began with this fit of energetic application, in St. Paul's cathedral; for he lived to be the greatest oriental scholar of modern Europe—it was Sir William Jones.

When young scholars see the lofty pinnacle of attainment on which that name is now reposing, they feel as if it had been erected there rather than had travelled thither. No such thing. The most illustrious in the annals of philosophy once knew no more than the most illiterate now do. And how did he arrive at his peerless dignity? By dint of diligence; by downright pains taking.

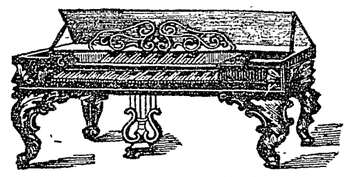
AT HER POST.—An old lady was very much addicted to going to sleep in church—a habit which she avowed she could not help. One evening, a prayer meeting was to take place in the church of which she was a worthy member, and she informed her family that she was going to it. One of her daughters said to her, "It is no use for you to go to church—you will be sure to go to sleep." "I don't care if I do," she replied, "I shall be at my post."

☞ The New York papers say that there is more gold and silver in circulation in that city at the present time than was ever before known.

☞ "Excuse haste and a bad pen," as the hog said when he fled from the butcher.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts. LOVE & McDIVITT.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1857.



PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!
HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST BOSTON & NEW YORK PIANOS & MELODEONS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PIANOS from five different Manufactures, *of every variety of style*—from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No House in the Union can come in competition for the *number, variety* and *celebrity* of its instruments, *nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.*

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without iron frames, have, in their NEW SCALE and IMPROVED ACTION, a *power* and *compass* of tone equalling the grand, with the *beauty* and *durability* of the square piano. The Press and first Music Masters have justly pronounced them equal if *not superior to any other make.*—*They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.*

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS (tuned the equal temperament), *superior in each desirable quality*—can also furnish Melodeons of all other makers. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, 150; two banks of keys, $200; Organ pedal bass melodeons, $275 and $300.

MUSIC—One of the *largest* and *best* catalogues of Music now published; *sold at greatly reduced prices.*—Music sent to wherever ordered, post-paid. Personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Catalogues sent by mail. Great inducements offered to agents to sell the above. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS constantly in store; prices from $30 to $140.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PROFESSORS AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Having inspected a lage number of the Horace Waters' Pianos we can speak of their merits, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christain Intelligencer.*

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Piano-Forte manufactured by Horace Waters, of this city.—*Churchman.*

The following is taken from the "Christian Inquirer": "The finest among the many pianos at the Crystal Palace are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose instruments are always popular.

The following we take from the "Christian Advocate" (Memphis, Tenn.) "The Horace Waters, Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. From all we can learn of this establishment—said to be the largest in the United States—we have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."

"Mr. Waters has been long established and is favorably known. We speak from experience when we assure our readers that his prices are below those usually charged for articles in his line."—*Jacksonian, N. Y.*

"Your instruments are a sensible improvement upon American Pianos, and an honor to the skilful manufacturer. There is no doubt but they will be appreciated by the public and all admirers of true merit.—*Oscar Comettant.*

The treble is clear, pure, powerful, and very melodious, the base is deep, rolling, and sonorous: the middlepart is rich, and sympathetic, and possessing the power of singing, *i. e.* of uniting the sound of each tone, in a degree but rarely achieved."—*Henry C. Watson.*

For power of tone, depthof brass, and brilliancy of treble, together with accuracy of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and I cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—*W. C. Taylor.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of music and of pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

"We consider them worthy of special attention, from the resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining."—*N. Y. Musical World and Times.*

"There is one which, for beauty of finish and richness and brilliancy of tone, equals, if it does not excel, anything of the kind we have even seen. It is from the establishment of Horace Waters. Being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and upon improved principles, it is capable of resisting the action of the climate, and of standing a long time in tune.—*Savannah Republican*, Savannah, Ga."

"Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

C. L. Sholes, editor of the Kenocha "Tribune and Telegraph" says, "The piano was received in good order, and is pronounced an excellent instrument by good judges, the tone of it is particularly commended, as is indeed its external workmanship and finish, compared with its cost."

Speaking of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons at the Crystal Palace the "New York Disptach" says:—"A number of these pianos and pedal bass organ melodeons, from their great power, and fullness and richness of tone, attract the very general attention and commendation of visitors. Waters' "New Scale" is recognized by artists as not only a *sensible* but *important* improvement in pianos."

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are pronounced by musical amateurs as a decidedly superior article in *all* the requisites of this instrument, and it is fast superseding those of other manufacturers."

The "New York Evening Post" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are *excellent* as well as *cheap;* but he has those of other makers, as well as second-hand ones, capitally adapted to limited means."

Says the "Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard:" "Mr. Waters has *long experience* in the business, and has gained a *reputation unsurpassed* for selling the best instruments in the country."

The "Sunny South" reaches us with the following:—"This gentleman is one of the most extensive music-dealers in the Union. His pianos and melodeons have obtained great celebrity for their *excellent tone and durable quality.*"

Says the "Valley City Advocate:" "We have taken a look at a piano which has just arrived from the celebrated establishment of Horace Waters, and must say that for tone and beauty of finish, it surpasses any we ever saw for the price."

Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful.—*New York Musical Review.*

"They are fully equal to any of the kind I have seen in the United States, and far superior to those of a similar make I saw in England."—*Geo. Washbourne Morgan.*

"I take great pleasure in announcing them instruments of a superior quality, both in tone and touch."—*August Gockel.*

We don't know that we ever saw better pianos—pianos better made, of finer tone and of greater power—than we met with yesterday at the fair in the Crystal Palace. The finest among them are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose pianos are always popular."—*Times and Messenger.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos now on exhibition at the Fair, have attracted a surprising degree of attention; they are unrivalled by any other instrument, in *perfect quality of tone and power.*"—*Courier.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are among the most celebrated and improved makes of the day. For power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, they will not suffer in comparison with those of any other manufacturer."—*Thomas Baker.*

The "State Register" contains the following: "For beauty of finish, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, they undoubtedly *surpass* anything of the kind ever brought before the public. They equal in *tone* the *grand piano;* and being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, they are capable of resisting the action of any climate."

Says the "Evening Mirror": They (the Horace Waters' Pianos) are very superior instruments and the maker may confidently challenge comparison with any other manufacturer in the country, as regards their outward elegance, and quality of tone and power."

☞ P. BRUNNER is agent for the sale of these Pianos, for Huntingdon county. He will attend to the unpacking and putting up of them, and keeping them in tune, for a year, free of charge. He will also see that every purchaser is satisfied. They will be sold as low as any other Pianos in the United States. Sept. 9, 1857.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. CUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

BLANKETS, PLAIDS, LINSEYS, Flannels, at all prices, at the mammoth store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

BROCHA and Wool Shawls, Fine and Cheap, at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES & Mitts cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebraud's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon county, Pa. November 11, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 55 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

BENJ. JACOBS has just returned from the city with a very large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete, every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.
His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS,
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1857. Cheap Corner.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Wholesale & Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 148 (Old No. 90) North SECOND St., Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 caret cases...	$28 00
Gold Lepine, 18 caret cases,.....	24 00
Silver Lever, full jewelled,.....	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,.....	9 00
Superior Quarriers,.....	7 00
Gold Spectacles,.....	7 00
Fine Silver do.,.....	1 50
Gold Bracelets,.....	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,.....	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,.....	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder,.....	1 00

Gold Finger Rings 37½ cts to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cts., patent 18¾, Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
STAUFFER & HARLEY.
☞ On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still lower than the above prices.
Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1857-1y.

IRON! IRON!—The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of excellent Iron which they will sell at cost for cash, LOWER than it can be had elsewhere in the county, with a view of obtaining a fresh stock on commission.
Our stock of Bar and Round Iron is complete. Also English buggy iron, oval, half round, &c.
Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1857. JAS. A. BROWN, & CO.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.
WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*
This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.
It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.
It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.
It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.
It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.
IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.
To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during SNOW, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.
It is suitable to every climate.
It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.
When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.
August 10, 1857.

BANK NOTES AT PAR! AT THE HARDWARE DEPOT!
The subscribers have again returned from the East, with an enlarged stock of

Hardware,	Mechanics' Tools,
Cutlery,	Hollow-ware,
Paints,	Saddlery,
Oils,	Couch trimmings, &c. &c.

With an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.
Having purchased our goods at wholesale chiefly from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell wholesale and retail—extremely low.
☞ Bank Notes taken at par for goods.
☞ All orders receive prompt attention.
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.—J. B. LONG, would inform the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Alexandria, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought in the country. Also, Buggys trimmed, and all kinds of Upholstering done in the neatest style.
Alexandria, August 26, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING! H. ROMAN, Opposite the "Franklin House," Huntingdon, Pa. Has just opened a very extensive stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of the very latest fashion and of the best materials.
The same quality of Clothing cannot be bought at any other store cheaper if as cheap.
Call and examine for yourselves. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.
All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.
Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.
100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.
Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.
100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.
3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.
500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.
The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.
DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*
HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.
☞ Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.
Store, Market Square, opposite Coats' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.
November 26, 1856.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.
LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.
We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter land with cash or warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections—and attend to legal business generally.
ALSO.
LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.
One of the Partners has located at Leavenworth City, and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.
REFERENCES:

W. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver St., New York.		
Seiger, Lamb & Co., North Third St., Phila.		
James, Kent & Suntee,	"	"
Serrill & Lefevre,	"	"
Drexill & Co., Bankers,	"	"
Chubb Bros., Washington City, D. C.		
Edward Showers, Carlisle, Pa.		
Hon. J. H. Graham, "		
Wm. B. Leas, Esq., Shirleysburg, Pa.		
David Blair, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.		

March 18, 1857-1y.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.
Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES.—JOHN FAREIRA & CO., (New No.) 818 MARKET St., above Eighth, Philadelphia. Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Ladies, Gentlemen and Childrens *FANCY FURS*, Wholesale and Retail. J. F. & Co., would call the attention of *Dealers* and the *Public* generally to their immense Stock of Fancy Furs for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children; their assortment embraces every article and kind of *Fancy Furs*, that will be worn during the Season—such as Full Capes, Half Capes, Quarter Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Boas, Muffs & Muffattees, from the *finest Russian Sable* to the lowest price Domestic Furs.
For Gentlemen the largest assortment of Fur Collars, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.; being the direct Importers of all our Furs, and Manufacturers of them under our own supervision, we feel satisfied we can offer better inducements to dealers and the public generally than any other house, having an immense assortment to select from and at the Manufacturers prices.—*We only ask a call.*
JOHN FAREIRA & CO.
No. 818 MARKET Street, above Eighth,
Sept. 16, 1857.-4m. Philadelphia.

BOUGHT AT PANIC PRICES!—AND TO BE SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES!
MOSES STROUS
Has just opened the largest assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, that ever was received at one time in Huntingdon, consisting of every article of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
And a tremendous stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
such as Overcoats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.
Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps of all sizes for old and young.
GROCERIES of the best, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.
The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with goods and prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. MOSES STROUS.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.
In announcing the THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer
ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS
for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:—
For the largest list, $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th, $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.
Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.
Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 26 cents *extra* on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.
CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.
For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.
The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.
The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work*, and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.
It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopædia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.
☞ Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.
MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents,
No. 128 Fulton street, New York.
Sept. 2, 1857.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.
Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. The subscriber, thankful to his friends and patrons, and to the public generally, for their patronage, *still continues to carry on at the* same stand, one door east of Mr. C. Couts' Hotel, Market street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all who will favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable manner, and any person having articles for repairing, shall have them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. JOSEPH REIGGER.

MAIL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMBERSBURG. The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore earnestly calls upon the public generally to patronise it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular.
☞ Stages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union in time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg, and Keefer's store.
☞ Fare through $3,00; to intermediate points in proportion. JOHN JAMISON.
August 22, 1855-tf.

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.
They have put in five of the Improved Jouval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of gr